The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN ITALY.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Hungarian at Quebec.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Accounts from the French and the Austrian Head-Quarters.

AUSTRIAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The Austrian Reserves of 175,000 on the Way to Italy.

A French Army of 450,000 to be Raised.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to Return to Vienna.

Marshal Hess to Command the Austrians.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Tending Downward---Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 3-8@92 1-2.

Father Point, C. E., Friday July 8.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., passed this point at 11:30 A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec, where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* was to have sailed on the 18th, but owing to her large draft of water could not get out of the dock, and only sailed two or three hours in advance of the *Hungarian*.

The steamship *Arago* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamer *Weser*, appointed to leave Southampton on the 28th, was detained till the 30th, to repair damage to her propeller.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. of the 26th

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 9½ A. M. of the 29th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Particulars of the Battle of Solferino—Dispatches from both Sides—Austrian Acknowledgment of Defeat.

The following telegrams contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

Cavriana, Sunday, June 26—1:30 P. M.

It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel has been appointed a Marshal of France.

Cavriana, Friday, June 24—11½ A. M.

The Austrians who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goita. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. Niel and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

The Paris *Presse* says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous numbers of 35,000 *hors du combat*, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor Napoleon after the battle of Solferino:

"Cavriana, Saturday, June 25.

Soldiers: The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there; the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannons and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain, for the glory of France and the happiness of the people."

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegraphs that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle:

"Verona Saturday, June 25.

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolongo, Solferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Castel Goffredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 A. M. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of his main body against Volta caused our retreat, which began late in the evening."

Austrian correspondence contains the following:

"Vienna, Friday, June 25.

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy in the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of 12 hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our head-quarters are now at Villa Franca."

The London *Times* says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed.

A message from Cavriana announces that the Emperor Napoleon, on the day of the battle, was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

The *Moniteur* says that the battle will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

Official Austrian correspondence, of the 27th of June, contains the following:

"The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna on account of important business. The Command-in-Chief of the army which is preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Hess."

Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A dispatch from Berne says that 3,000 Piedmontese, with 700 volunteers, had arrived at "Tirano," and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on.

Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal.

Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about forty-five miles northeast of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June.

The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian Army. Not a man of them has served less than eight years.

The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate and three steamers, in the port of Malamocco, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, had issued a decree extending the forced currency of the National Bank.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Tuesday.—Generals Auger, Forey, Dieu and L'Admirault were wounded slightly at Solferino.

There will be a *Te Deum* next Sunday in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory. The Empress and all the great bodies of State attend at Notre Dame.

Turin, Tuesday, June 27.

An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese who were principally engaged at San Martino, performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest. The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss is admitted.

An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The *Gazette de France* says that preparations are making to get together, within two months, a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Ambassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English Government against the Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

Paris, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:

Cavriana, Tuesday, June 28.

Our troops have passed the Mincio without hesitation, the enemy having withdrawn therefrom.

The Attitude of Prussia.

The advices from Frankfort-on-the-Main state that on the 25th of June Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the Seventh and Eighth Federal *corps d'armée*, under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

The Paris *Siècle* and *Journal des Debats* ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Great Britain.

The political news was unimportant.

It is stated that, in consequence of but few reinforcements having been sent to India for several months, the authorities had determined on sending out nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions to the new capital of £600,090 on the terms already made public. The directors pledge themselves to enter into no contract without seeking the advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities in England and America. The first operations are to endeavor to raise the old cable.

A Deputy from Canada had waited upon Queen Victoria to invite her to be present at the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge next year.

The elections for Members of Parliament to fill the seats vacated by those who have accepted office in the new Ministry, were generally resulting in the return of the Government candidates. Mr. Gladstone, however, was being close pressed for Oxford University by the Marquis of Chandos.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have successfully laid a new cable containing six conducting wires between Folkestone and Boulogne. It is the largest and strongest cable ever made, its weight being ten tons per mile.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that Louis Napoleon has made up his mind, at the first favorable opportunity, to make a descent on the shores of Ireland.

London, Wednesday.

The Earls of Derby and Harrowby were yesterday invested with the Order of the Garter.

It is stated that Mr. Lever is at Vienna trying to negotiate with Austria for the sale of the eight steamers lately belonging to the European and American Steam Company. Unsuccessful overtures have been made to France.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the funds were weaker on Tuesday, owing to the renewed fall in the French Rentes, which are prejudiced by rumors in relation to the cost of the late victory, as well as by the reaction of stock arising from the new loan. Consols closed ⅛ to ¼ lower than on the preceding day. The active demand for money usually experienced at the close of the quarter continues, and few bills are taken below 2¾ ₩ cent.

The *Times'* City Article says, in the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino, to enable the public to judge of its probable effect in predisposing Austria to terms of submission, the funds exhibited heaviness on Tuesday.

In the Stock Exchange 2 to 2½ per cent. was paid for short loans on Government securities, and at the Bank there was a little increase in the demand.

France.

The news of the victory on the 25th imparted much buoyancy to the Paris Bourse, and the Rentes advanced nearly 1 per cent. On the 27th there was a relapse, three-fourths of the advance being lost. On the 28th the market opened with a still further decline, but rallied, closing at 62.30.

Trade in Paris was tolerably brisk. The Corn market was dull on account of favorable harvest prospects.

The Papal States.

A dispatch from Rome announces that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona and other towns have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of the Pontifical troops.

The officer who commanded the Swiss troops in the affair of Perugia, is said to have been promoted.

Austria.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that for the last ten years matters have been so terribly mismanaged in Austria, that it will be almost miraculous if the Empire escapes dissolution.

In an autograph letter, the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused ordinances relative to Protestants in Austria to be issued without waiting for the revision of the Council of State.

Naples, Sunday, June 26.

By a decree just issued, one hundred and thirty-seven refugees are permitted to return, and all other Sicilians holding permission and promising obedience to the laws.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton Market opened dull. The sales of the three days add up 18,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed with freer offers to sell on the part of the holders, but without any pressing on the part of buyers, and previous quotations were maintained without difficulty.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and the market was quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs as tending downward. Flour was offered at higher prices, but the sales were quite unimportant. The quotations are 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. The prices of Wheat were easier, but without any decided change. Western Red was quoted at 8s.@9s. 10d. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. All qualities of Corn had declined slightly. Mixed, 5s. 10d.@5s. 11d.; Yellow, 5s. 11d.@6s.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry & Co., and others, quote Beef, Pork and Bacon dull. Lard heavy and declined slightly. Tallow firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin from 3s. 10d.@4s. for Common. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 39s.@40s. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Ashes dull; Pots, 26s. for old and 27s. for new; Pearls, 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat was active and in some cases had advanced 1s. Sugar was firm for the best qualities; the inferior grades had declined 6d. Coffee was buoyant for the good qualities, but heavy for the inferior ones. Rice firm. Tea steady. Tallow firm at 55s. 6d. Linseed Oil 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was slightly more stringent and active. Consols closed on Tuesday at 92⅜@92½ for the account ex-dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were unchanged. Illinois Central shares were quoted at 40@38 discount.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

War Declared by General Urquiza against Buenos Ayres—Prospects of a War between Montevideo and Brazil.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rio de Janeiro, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

This day being the birth-day of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, I am writing this amid a deafening salute from all the foreign men-of-war in port, who are thus demonstrating their emotions at "the day we celebrate." Yesterday was also an eventful day for the mercantile community of Rio de Janeiro. The English extra-packet *Mersey*, from Southampton, and the Brazilian packet from the River La Platte, both arrived. By the former, the astounding news of a fall in Consols from 98, by our last advices, to 89, and the inevitable prospect of a war, has had the effect of entirely prostrating every attempt at business, and threatens to drive exchange down to its lowest point. This will be good news for the coffee holders in the United States, who, it is to be trusted, will get out without loss on the several purchases which have lately been effected at exorbitant rates.

The news from Buenos Ayres is particularly interesting. Urquiza has declared war upon that Province, and, it is said, has been assisted by Baron Muau, (pronounced Mow-war,) the head of the celebrated banking house of Muau, Macgregor & Co., with the sum of 30,000 ounces and the only three steamers which have been of service in those waters, and which were the property of a British Steam Company represented by the Baron. It is said that the Buenos Ayres Government have offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Baron Muau, who has sloped for Montevideo, but whether the reward is to be paid in dollars of the country, which are valued at 4⅛ cents each, or the patriot dollar, your correspondent is unable to state. From Montevideo we hear that the Government of that Province have refused to ratify the doings of the Brazilian Convention, which took place some time since. This may probably lead to hostilities between that nation and Brazil. Rumor states Baron Muau to be employed as a secret agent on the part of Brazil in aiding Urquiza to conquer all the petty States belonging to, and in the neighborhood of, the Argentine Confederation, and in forming a grand Monarchial Government, the reins of which he is to assume under an offensive and defensive alliance with Brazil. *Nous verrons!*

A letter has been received from Valparaiso, which came across the Pampas, stating the arrival of the American bark *Messenger Bird* at that port, laden with coffee from Rio de Janeiro. Should this be correct, one of the most daring piratical acts has been committed, not to be equaled in the annals of piracy since the days of Kidd, Lafitte, or even Morgan.

This vessel, cleared from here some months since, bound for Hampton Roads, laden with coffee by the house of Le Breton & Co., at this port, and consigned to their agents. The captain, who is an English-American named De Lisle, is represented as a man of very polished address; he borrowed $4,000 on bottomry from the house of Maxwell, Wright & Co., received $1,500 advance on his freight from the charterers, and it appears has now bolted with both ship and cargo, and turns up in Valparaiso, where it is supposed, with the connivance of the crew, and representing to the Consul of the United States at that port that he has lost his clearance papers, he will sell both, and divide the proceeds.

Besides having carried off the ship and cargo, it is said that he has also possessed himself of another man's wife, and that as her husband is a resident of San Francisco, it is not at all probable he will visit that port in case of a failure on his part to dispose of the vessel at Valparaiso.

The United States brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry*, and *Bainbridge* are still at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, awaiting the course of events which will result from the very complicated intricacy in that quarter.

Yours truly,
THE MAJOR.

PERSONAL.

The President visited Georgetown College on Commencement Day, (July 6,) and distributed the medals awarded to the successful students. The *Constitution* is very jubilant over this circumstance seeing in it another evidence "of the cheerful readiness with which President Buchanan, amidst his numerous pressing engagements, appropriates his time and attention to these academic celebrations."

Governor Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor Campbell and Comptroller Church left Albany on the 6th on a visit to the Clinton Prison. They go as Commissioners to examine the capacity of the prison, and determine upon the necessity of enlarging the accommodations. Governor Morgan is accompanied by his Private Secretary.

The Venerable David Smith, D. D., who spoke at the dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in Boston, July 4, was probably the oldest person in the country who made an address on the Fourth. He was a lad of 9 years when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Mr. T. S. Hunt, a young geologist attached to the Canadian Geological Survey, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His name was proposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and others.

Major Van Dorn, U. S. A., who has made himself celebrated by recent fights with the Indians in Texas, has been tendered a complimentary ball by the citizens of San Antonio.

The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, passed through Louisville on the 5th July, on his way home. He is too ill to take part in the canvass.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin delivered an oration on the Fourth at a celebration on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Perkins Claim Repudiated—The Mexican News—Passed Midshipmen, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 8.

It is now understood here that the Russian Government wholly repudiates the Perkins claim as entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract.

Official advices just received here reiterate the opinion that the European war will become general.

The Administration places no reliance upon the telegram purporting to give the proceedings of Mr. McLane touching Robles and the intercepted treasure Capt. Farraqut was not authorized to act as he is represented to have done. The official report is anxiously expected. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, July 8.

Among other measures contemplated in our intercourse with Mexico is a limited Reciprocity Treaty. This, however, will not be proposed during the pending negotiations on other subjects.

Naval Constructor Grice has been transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., and Henry Hoover takes the place vacated by him at Philadelphia. Hanscom has been transferred from Portsmouth to Boston.

The following officers have recently passed their final examination, and are now passed midshipmen in the Navy, arranged in the order of relative merit: George A. Bigelow, R. F. Crawford, R. L. Pythian, Aug. P. Cooke, W. E. Evans, George S. Shrylock, Le Roy Fitch, Joseph W. Harris, Thomas H. Eastman, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougall, Thomas R. Porter, James C. Moseley, Geo. H. Perkins, George Blodgett, W. W. Allen, Nathaniel Green.

Affairs in Boston.

PLUMMER CONVEYED TO THE STATE PRISON—FATAL AFFRAY—THE ATTACK ON HEENAN, ETC.

Boston, Friday, July 8.

Plummer, who was sentenced to be hung today for mutiny and murder, was baptised yesterday, and, this forenoon, submitted to have his daguerreotype taken for several of his friends. He was then conveyed to the State Prison for life.

During an affray in a drinking saloon, at No. 51 Lincoln-street, last evening, a pistol in the hands of James Colgan, the barkeeper, went off, as Colgan says, accidentally, instantly killing Juston McCarty, who was acting as peace-maker. Colgan gave himself up to the authorities.

Four men, named Barney Ford, Thomas and Wm. Kieley, and Robert Lucas, have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the recent murderous attack on John C. Heenan, and held in $5,000 each to answer. Mr. Heenan was in the Police Court as witness against the parties who assaulted him. His head exhibited serious marks of damage. Barney Ford, Lucas, and the other defendants, waived examination, and gave bail ($5,000 each) for their appearance at the Supreme Court.

William Simons, one of the editors of the *New-England Farmer*, and author of the Aimwell Stories, died last night of consumption; age, 37 years.

Mr. Young, of Ossipee, N. H., while sailing on a pond, on the Fourth, was drowned, together with three of his children, the eldest of whom was 13 years old.

Further Mexican News.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *W. H. Webb* has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence:

Gen. Zuloaga has placed himself under the protection of the British Minister, Mr. Otway.

Gen. Miramon has decreed the restoration of the private property of Santa Anna.

Gen. Cobos is reported dead.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

Oneida, N. Y., Friday, July 8.

Two cars on the New-York Central Railroad ran off the track, yesterday, through a new rail not having been spiked, and five or six persons were injured—among them is Mr. Chedell, one of the Directors of the road, who is badly hurt. Nobody was killed.

Maine Republican State Convention.

Portland, Me., Thursday, June 7.

The Maine Republican State Convention nominated the Hon. Lot M. Morrill for Governor. The customary resolutions were passed, and the Convention adjourned.

Marine Disaster.

Norfolk, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *Empress*, of the Reybolt line, hence for Sassafras River, ran aground last night, three miles below this city. She discharged part of her cargo this morning with but slight damage.

Deplorable Casualty.

THE REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

The Rev. A. Kingman Nott, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this City, in Broome-street, was drowned at noon, on Thursday, while bathing in the surf at Perth Amboy, N. J. He had gone to that place on Wednesday to preach, by invitation of the Rev. Mr. King. Thursday morning, in company with a son of Mr. King, a lad 16 years old, he went to the beach for the purpose of bathing. Miss Nott, a sister of the deceased, was also of the party, and witnessed the sad event.

It appears that Mr. Nott and young King went into the water, leaving Miss Nott on the beach. After some time, King came ashore, when, upon looking back for his companion, he discovered him apparently disporting himself in the surf, but, as immediately became evident, struggling with cramp, for the unfortunate gentleman sank to rise no more. Quite powerless to render assistance, the lad raised an alarm, which brought a party of fishermen to the spot, but not in season to prevent the fatal result. They were only able to find the body, which they did in the very spot where it went down, after dragging for it two hours. The body was conveyed to this City yesterday morning, by the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which carried its flags at half-mast in token of regard for the dead, and is at the residence of Dr. Bigelow, in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. Arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been made, but will be announced this morning.

The sudden death of Mr. Nott is an afflicting dispensation to the denomination of Christians with which he was immediately connected, and peculiarly so to the church under his personal charge, which had largely prospered during his ministry. Although only twenty-four years of age, he had won a high position in his profession, and an enviable reputation in the community. Indeed, there are few young clergymen more esteemed, or of whom higher expectations were indulged. The deceased was a son of a Baptist minister at Kennebunk, Maine. He graduated at the Rochester University five years, and with the Theological Seminary connected with that institution, three years ago, and was immediately called to the charge of the Church in Broome-street. A brother of Mr. Nott graduates next week at Rochester, the deceased having been engaged to preach his ordination sermon.

The death of Mr. Nott will be lamented, and his sudden removal from his large sphere of usefulness, deplored by thousands of friends and admirers. He was unmarried.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

The morning Express train on the New-York Central railroad ran off the track on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, one mile east of Oneida, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, throwing all the passenger cars off the track, demolishing three of them, and seriously injuring an old lady and two young ladies, whose names could not be ascertained, besides wounding twenty or thirty others. One of the cars turned completely over and was broken to pieces. The accident was caused by the workmen leaving a rail unspiked where they were repairing the road.

Accident to the Hon. Silas Seymour, Late State Engineer of the State of New-York.—He was going to the Piermont boat, foot of Harrison-street, on Wednesday evening. A horse attached to a light wagon was running away, and coming furiously down Washington-street as Col. Seymour was crossing. The shaft struck him just below the right eye, inflicting a severe, but it is believed not dangerous wound. He was prostrated, the horse passing over him. He was picked up by the Hon. Moses G. Leonard, of Rockland Lake, and other friends, who conveyed him to the boat. Col. S. hopes to be about again in two or three weeks.

NEWPORT IN THE SEASON.

A Watering at Mid-Summer—The Sound Boats and the Rhine Boats—New-York and Newport—Improvements—New Hosts and Old Habitues—Society of the Old World and the New, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newport, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

We are now in July. The sun has scaled his meridian height and looks down with a fervid power that oppresses while it lasts. Summer has indeed arrived, and we are no longer to be tantalized by its coming and then being withdrawn. It rains down gold for the corn to drink in and render back; its fervor murmurs in the air, peopled with a myriad of insect wings, and the genial glow bursts through a thousand voices of exulting birds, while through the clear waters leap brightly the glad fish. War may proceed, and Napoleon thunder at the gates that bar Italian freedom, but the spheres roll on eternal to our short span. Harvests bloom under Tarquin, Tiberius and Tiemann as when Adam reaped them, and Summer comes back to us again a blessing that we know and feel to our very vitals. Then let us drink in its luscious life before it passes. There are some who would gladly flee where the snuff of the aromatic fragrance abroad invites them, but business keeps, and every class must mind business even though it sickens with confinement. But how men not thus detained can, with such a lovely spot as Newport holding out its cooling arms within leap, linger in populous cities, pent where the fiery sun finds a furnace reflector in the pavement, and the glow is turned up against the downcast face with a heat that scorches the eye and oppresses the chest, is to me a special wonder.

There are certainly some difficulties in the start. As I have alluded to Tiberius and Tiemann, I may mention that the former gentleman and his system had certainly some advantages over that of our Mayor. I question whether, if we lived under Tiberius instead of Tiemann, we could not at least reach the boat for Newport without danger of losing a limb. Any little torture of that kind, the Emperor reserved as a special *bonne bouche* for himself. Whereas, as I left some evenings ago, I saw, without power of rescue, a lovely girl, the very hem of whose garment I would adore, crushed out of crinoline by a crew of stalworth hack-drivers and porters, who would permit no one to pass. The condition of the city quays is a reproach and shame to those who rule it. Once on board, things went more smoothly. In no part of the world beside can anything be found to equal in splendor and comfort of accommodation, the water palaces of America. It was one of those bright, lovely evenings, so common to Italian and American skies, that invited to contemplation, and as the huge hostelry rushed along I lay back on deck and amused myself with contrasting the strange difference between the visiting one of those beautiful European watering places that circle the Rhine and that to which we were then striding. The contrast almost marked the character of the two countries as legibly as if it was written on the atmosphere. As we travel, for instance, with steamer down the Rhine, the traditional associations that surround us on every side makes us dream, carry us to fairy land and bewitch our imagination with intoxicating thoughts of a land of song, of wine and romance. Somehow or other we associate the people too with the thoughts. We think of a race happy and contented with the joys which wine and song afford; living in the past rather than in the future, holding sacred forever those venerable ruins that look down in beautiful sorrow from the Rhine banks, each bearing many an old story on its brow, rather than tearing them down to lay out bright cottages and gay gardens, and huge highways for the future. We are reminded of a people who sing and drink, and dream and think, while other people work and job, and toil and tussle, to carry out practical schemes. But if the national features of central Europe embody themselves as one voyages to some German Spa, the utilitarian features of America embody themselves as one journeys to such a watering place as Newport. The character of the one is inner life, imagination sweetness of soul, soft, dreamy romance. The character of the other is fillibuster life, physical energy and dash and daring, even to death. The Rhine steamer floats, for instance, phlegmatically along. The passengers have a holiday look, full of loud talk smiles and joviality, the English contributing to give to the steamers a theatrical air, by sitting as they do with red "Murray's" in their hands, precisely like the wax figures in Mme. Tassaud's cabinet—the women as artistically transferred into statuesque sight-seers as were Mrs. and the Misses Lot into pillars of salt. Then the Captain of the Rhine steamer is as close an observer of human as of atmospheric nature. He watches the physiognomies of his passengers with the same religious attention as he watches the fluctuations of the winds and undulation of the waves. His heart is as overflowing with kindness as his log-book with the change of ebb and tide. He wishes to make a friend of every one on board, and he is more melancholy when he fails to gain the sympathy of a stranger than when he fails to leave behind a rival steamer. The crew are a romping, drinking, jolly-looking set, and the little boats which stop at the little bridgeless villages bring from hour to hour accessions of full-souled, friendly, kindly people, who shake hands with the Captain and the crew, and smoke and drink away with heartfelt glee. The air is full of cozy, inner life; the atmosphere is warmed by soul-breathing goodness; the English stare at the ruins, and the ruins at them; while the look of the native passengers, Captain and crew, and that of the lovely scenery, the generous wines and the kindly, bowing old heads of the German castles, produce that peculiar impression on the stranger which we somewhat broadly characterize as romance. Then, on the other side, look at our *Metropolis*, dashing across the waters like an Indian arrow, the Captain stern and vigilant. Whatever there is of him is absorbed in what he has to do, and he looks like a part of the engine he rules. Then go to the ladies' cabin; the unit of beauty is striking, yet there is a sameness, mechanism and monotony. There is no romance of ruin, wine or song, but on the *Metropolis* rushes, bent on beating all other steamers, as the country is bent on beating all other countries; bent on making money by its speed, as the country is bent on speed to make money. Yet after all, unromantic as the means, the end is great, and pushes over by formidable pressure the sluggish tendencies of more dreamy peoples. This gives an air of grandeur and energy which do not belong to more sluggish and sentimental races.

But the glancing of the Newport light wakes us from this philosophic fit. The landing pier is before us. Would that we could prevail upon the mighty Rebner to transfuse some of that order which prevails at the Ocean House to the Newport pier. It is but a miniature of the large picture of confusion at its New-York sister's. The luggage is not checked, for reasons known to no one, and there ensues a general scramble and scratch for everything, which creates delay, worry and confusion. I tremble to think of all that an unprotected female may suffer. Cannot this be remedied? Will not Col. Magruder, who has done so much for Newport and for its lady-visitors, fix this additional laurel in his bays. One by one, however, these little blemishes will be wiped out. This year Newport has made one great stride, in which all small failings may well be forgotten. Rebner is there! He has transferred to the Ocean House a *batterie de cuisine* sufficient to storm a thousand stomachs, and that great want of all watering places, a first-class city hotel, with all its appliances, all its comforts and all its luxuries, in the country, has at length been supplied. Both internally and externally, we know of no more graceful Summer social temple, or one more suitable to its object, than the Ocean House with its huge Italian stairways, and corridors, and its vast ambulacrums shielding from the sun. The arrangements are generally admirable, though my friend, Marles, to whom, on such subjects, I bow with infinite reverence, thinks the rooms too thinly furnished, and the supplying department is a perfect model of art and order. As to Rebner himself, whose name will hold a place in the bright roll of culinary worthies, alongside of Ude, and Soyer, and Francatelli, Rebner cannot be said, like Soyer, to be an inventor. He prefers, as does Boucicault, to improve on, and adapt the inventions of others, rather than risk a failure by inventing himself. Palmerston does not carry the cares of State more jauntily than does Rebner the giant trouble of such a house. He never wears a ruffle except in his shirt. Nor can anything be finer, as a piece of art, than the wonderful power by which, at all hours, he can transpose his mobile countenance from a look of deep sorrow as a guest departs, to one of radiant joy as the next arrives. There is one improvement, and one only, which we would suggest, at which we fear Rebner may rebel. We know that he served with the Prince of Orange and was at the battle of Waterloo, and with such men,

"Seen through the telescope of habit still,
States seem a camp, and all the word a drill."

Yet would it not be more graceful, instead of the long, straight tables at which dinner is served, to have a number of round ones at which parties might group? And would it not be more pleasant and more suitable for such a life as that of Newport, to allow the guests to take meals at such hours as they might desire?

Though it is now past Midsummer, as we have said, yet is it not the season here. Yet even out of season, the Ocean House is not without some lovely flowers that sparkle and glitter through its corridors Agnes Robertson,

"Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For blooming in a wilderness,"

may be seen each evening on the beach in a pony phaeton that seems to have been specially built for her by some kind fairy. Colonel Magruder, too, that noble type of the American soldier, so cautious in peace and so valiant in war, is staying with his family at the Ocean. The corridors are silent, however of an evening. The Germanias have not yet called to the dance.

The cottages are all, or nearly all, full. Among the most distinguished Summer residents are Mr. George Riggs, of Washington, and Mr. Belmont, who occupy two pretty cottages, adjoining, on the Bellevue road; the gay and gallant W. H. Travers, who drives a splendid team of four-in-hand upon the beach, and Mr. Tiffany, of Baltimore, whose beautiful wife and daughter lend a charm to every society in which they mix. From a tiny little cottage, just fitted to its fair owner's size, and nestled in a bower, may be heard, sometimes of an evening, a sweet, musical, low Persiani organ, making delighted the air around—the organ of Cora de Wilhorst. And of a morning, the owner of that sweet organ may be seen, attired as a true "figlia del reggimento," with miniature gun on shoulder, pursuing the pastimes of the field, and bringing down her snipe with as deadly an aim as the oldest sportsman. Many other fashionable *habitués* of Newport may be met on "the accustomed hill," and various other delightful people may be found in various other delightful places.

As to beauty, the ladies appear, even thus early, in perfect bloom—some a little in the autumn of their beauty, in such startling bloom, indeed, as to make one fear they cannot so suddenly have caught it from the sea. Naughty, incredulous people, might fancy it *cosmetique*—otherwise, what Lord Campbell, now Lord Chancellor, in his unsophisticated Saxon vernacular, calls "a thick veneering of carmine," which he says the wife of his predecessor, Lord Tenterden, was much addicted to, her love-blinded spouse never suspecting the artificiality, and fancying the coming and going of her complexion depended on the state of her chest, instead of the condition of her rouge box.

In society Newport improves each year. American society gains rapidly in all that it needs—gentleness and repose. Nothing can be unfairer to my thought than drawing comparisons between European *high* society and American *mixed* society. It would be just as fair as to take Raphael, Michael Angelo, as types of European art, and compare the European and American artists. There are some few, some hundreds, who, enjoying for centuries all the opportunities for cultivation, and that absence from hardness which the friction of business brings, possess a softness of manner, refinement and delicacy of mind, which is difficult to be found here where business is universal, though there are to be found as noble, high-bred, in its highest sense, and gentle persons in American society as in the very highest circles of Europe. The only fair comparison is by comparing corresponding classes, a mixed society here with one in Europe—if it were possible to get one together—where business is a bar to admission into society—and I certainly do not think American society would suffer by the comparison. If they lack the maturity of thought and mellowness of feeling which the lowest Europeans possess, they have a freshness of aptitude and physical energy which often the highest European has not. Hence their inferiority in all the elevated branches of civilization, and their excellency in all its material departments. Hence their antipathy to all philosophies, and their admiration for all things practical; but yet, withal, of most kindly disposition, and rejoicing to see every one enjoying himself, and making as much money, and, through it, acquiring a much power as he can.

The Hygeia Hotel in Full Blast—Grand Pow-wow of the Virginia Aristocracy—State Pride for R. M. T. Hunter—Military Review at Fort Monroe—Adjutant-General Cooper and his Staff—Double Guard Ordered on Duty—Steamer Adelaide, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Old Point Comfort, July 4, 1859.

The late excessively warm weather which has decimated the population of our dusty cities, has driven an immense crowd of pleasure seekers to this favorite Summer resort, and the Old Hygeia is now crowded with a gay throng of visitors from all parts of the country.

According to custom the Virginia aristocracy have held their grand annual pow-wow here to-day, and quite exciting has been the tone and temper of the "young bloods." The Presidential canvass was all arranged in a few hours, it being settled that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was to be elected by an overwhelming majority over N. P. Banks, whom they predict will be the Republican candidate. The Wise men were nowhere. Hunter is the beau ideal of Eastern Virginia, and the only drawback suggested in the way of his success was the transcendant ability of the man. Several argued that *ability* and *availibility* were antagonistic terms, and the day was past when such a man as Mr. Hunter could be elevated to the Presidential chair. Mr. Buchanan was never once spoken of as being in the ring. Virginia may be put down for Hunter in the Charleston Convention.

There was a grand military review within Fortress Monroe to-day in presence of Adjutant-General Cooper and his Staff, and a salute fired from the ramparts; after which, Col. Brown, the Commandant, invited the officers to partake of a handsome collation at his quarters. So great was the crowd of spectators, gathered in from the neighboring counties of Virginia, that a double guard were ordered on duty to preserve order on the Point, over the whole of which the strictest military discipline is observed—thus affording safe protection to all the guests of the hotel. Several thousand persons were present on the parade-ground during the review, and yet not the slightest infraction of good order occurred.

In company with a number of Washingtonians your correspondent left the Federal Capital at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—reached Baltimore in time for the Norfolk steamer, and were soon aboard the beautiful *Adelaide*, a new boat built in New-York expressly for this line. The *Adelaide* is finished and furnished somewhat in the style of the finest Mississippi packets, and is altogether superior to any steamer ever before introduced on the Chesapeake. A fine band of music enlivened the trip, and the spacious saloons were occupied by the dancers until a late hour at night. At sunrise next morning the cry was heard "passengers for Old Point," and the steamer neared the public wharf under the guns of the fort—where our party landed and made for the hotel. During the Sabbath we attended divine service in the chapel of the garrison—now under the charge of an Episcopalian clergyman. To-night we have music from the Hotel band, and the immense ball-room of the "Hygeia" presents a scene of brilliancy rarely witnessed outside of the most fashionable cities. Q.

Murder in Boston.—The Boston *Herald* of July 8 says: "About 7 o'clock last evening, a young man named Justin McCarty was almost instantly killed, in a liquor cellar, No. 51 Lincoln-street, by James F. Colgan, the proprietor of the place. The particulars of the affair are briefly these: On Wednesday night a disreputable fellow named James Crouty entered the cellar, and after some noisy demonstrations was put out by Colgan. Last evening Crouty visited the place in company with McCarty, and approached Colgan, Crouty asked him if he (Crouty) was to be put out again. Colgan said Yes, and retreated behind his bar for the purpose of getting a billy that he kept there. Crouty put his hand in his breast and said that he was as well able to defend himself as Colgan, and that he was as well armed. The two men approached each other, but just at that moment the deceased went between them and said, 'Don't let us have any trouble here—I will take the man away.' He had hardly uttered the word when Colgan, who had drawn a pistol, fired, and the ball entered his right groin. The wounded man fell, and his opponent took him in his arms and carried him to an upper room, where he died in half an hour after the occurrence. Colgan went and put his horse up at a stable, and was on his way to the Fourth Police Station, for the purpose of giving himself up, when Officer Wilson met him, and together they went to the Station-house, where Colgan was locked up. He states that the shooting was accidental, as the pistol was discharged half-cocked."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Further Extracts from our Files by the Asia.

The London Press on the Position of Prussia.

From the London Daily News, June 25.

To a future generation of Englishmen it will seem inconceivable that, much as we sympathized, as a people, with the great Italian cause, we did not more deeply appreciate the mighty moments in which we now live. In the Cabinet and on the field all is equally in suspense. Shall a great battle, worthy of Austerlitz or Waterloo, be fought; and if so, on which side shall be the issue? Or, shall rapid victory on the field be exchanged for the long delay of a dreary siege? Momentous as is the alternative in war, the issue in diplomacy is yet wider. We have still to learn whether the war, which is now Italian only, is destined to reach throughout Central Europe. Prussia has oracularly threatened to lead the Germanic Confederation into war, and Russia has likewise threatened to lead her Sclavonian races against Germany. Civilization, at any rate, has brought us to this: that wars, actual or impending, which used to be dynastic, have now become national. Ten years ago all our European confederacies were confederacies of kings against peoples—now they are confederacies of nations rising in defence of nations. This at all events is a great fact in the general growth of popular freedom, and in the general retrogression of kingly power. But with regard to the Prussian Court, we believe that that Government is now what it has shown itself in every crisis since the age of the Great FREDERICK. Duplicity, faint-heartedness, and irresolution have invariably marked its policy in important junctures, beyond proportion to the natural weight of its councils in the government of Europe. It is quite sufficient to revert to the great French war, in order to appreciate the inherent preponderance of French over Austrian sympathies at Berlin. There never was a danger surrounding Austria to which Prussia did not look for the acquisition of political capital. Uniting with Russia and Austria in 1792, under the Treaty of Pilnitz, Prussia fell away three years afterwards from the cause of the Conservative Powers, and seceded to the French alliance under the Treaty of Basle, in 1795. Thenceforth a neutral Power, she calmly saw Austria ruined successively in the peace of Campo Formio in 1797, in the peace of Luneville in 1801, and in the peace of Presburg in 1805. In many respects the present moment strikingly reminds us of the interval between the fall of Ulm and the battle of Austerlitz, which terminated in the above-mentioned peace of 1805. Ulm was the Magenta of the First NAPOLEON, and the long march which carried him from the source of the Danube to the Austrian capital and the plains of Moravia has now in some respects its parallel in the march of the Allies from Milan to the frontier of Venetia. During the march that succeeded the fall of Ulm, Prussia was as active in vacillating demonstrations as she is now. She sent HAUGWITZ, on the eve of Austerlitz to the camp of both armies. The story is variously told, but it is acknowledged that the mission of the Prussian Minister was in substance to congratulate the victor. As if to complete the parallel, a mysterious duality now hangs over the person of the present Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. It was first asserted that the envoy of Prussia at that court had left the Austrian capital with Count RECHBERG for Verona. We were then informed by a telegram, in a designedly circumstantial contradiction of the rumor, that Count POURTALES was about to arrive in Paris. As it happened that the Count was the Prussian representative at Paris, Baron WERTHER holding the same post at Vienna, the original statement remained unassailed; and between the two puppets, POURTALES and WERTHER, Prussia may be playing over again the old game of HAUGWITZ. Let either party be decisively beaten, and then no doubt Prussian policy will be restored to its former innocence, and lose all its ambiguity.

While, however, the alleged anti-Gallicism of Germany, if it be general, is far from being unanimous, the intelligence of almost every day lessens public sympathy even in that country for Austria. Daily some fresh atrocity, emanating more or less directly from the Austrians, is brought to light. It was but just now that we read with indignation of the barbarous murder of an Italian peasant by an Austrian Field Marshal, in the circular of M. DE CAVOUR. We now find that the Swiss Guards, which had left Rome, and had reached Perugia, have copied the example of Marshal URBAN, and have there butchered men, women and children with indiscriminate barbarity. This diabolical inspiration seems to be the mantle which most naturally falls upon the chosen guards of Catholic and Apostolic thrones. From all that we learn, there appears to have been no provocation for this fresh massacre; nothing but an inherent instinct of the devilish, and an innate lust of murder. These things will hasten the end; and even the blood shed in assassination, as well as the blood nobly poured out in battle, tends to the emancipation of Italy. No doubt some of these statements are read with incredulity to the north of the Alps. Austrian officers, who are gentlemen at Vienna and at Prague, are assassins at Milan and Verona. This duel existence strikes one, at first sight, as somewhat strange; but the evidence of the facts is incontestable. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Germany is beginning to see through the veil which its rulers have so industriously woven. The German press, in spite of the censorship under which it languishes, has lately adopted a course which indicates its conviction that sympathy with a war of liberation must be universal. Public opinion there manifests every desire to terminate a vicious system of Italian Government, compounded of all the cruelties of military domination, and of all the artifices of spiritual tyranny. Austria may retain her own military forces, and use them in undiminished numbers; but this growing conviction, which appears to be now stealing even over Germany, tends directly to cut away all the sympathies which constitute her moral support in Europe. Losing territory at home, and losing countenance abroad, her hopes centre in her Quadrangle. But whatever be its means of holding out, it is clear that this quadrangle is now threatened, more or less imminently, on four sides—by GARIBALDI from the north, by the Allies in force from the west, by Prince NAPOLEON from the south, and by the anticipated Adriatic expedition from the east. Four fortresses, even if they are impregnable, seem threatened with simultaneous blockade. This retrocession of the Austrian arms has its parallel in the retrocession of Austrian sympathies; and we trust that we are now approximating to the moment when both the sympathies shall be extinguished and the arms overthrown.

Attitude of Germany.

The attitude of Germany is remarked on by the *Courrier de Paris*, which denies the right of the Confederation to interfere in the present war, so long as the German territory is held sacred. It says:

"So long as hostilities shall remain localized in Italy, and confined, by the will of the Emperor, within the limits of the Italian Peninsula, Germany has no right, in virtue of the articles which constitute the Confederation, to meddle and interfere in the war. It is easy to assume rights by attributing to an adversary intentions which he does not entertain. That is the part which Austria played when France had not a single soldier in Italy, and when she was not even prepared to enter on a campaign. The great German Power has paid dearly for her fault. We recommend Germany not to follow the same path, under pretext that the Emperor and France submit with regret to the treaties of 1815, and have a strong desire to recover the natural limits of the Rhine. Let her not be the first to come and attack, for, in that case, she would incur in the eyes of Europe an enormous responsibility, and would run the risk of bringing about the very result which she pretends to wish to prevent. France, certainly, does not desire anything of the kind, and will neither be the aggressor nor the provoker. It is only necessary to compare the different language of the German and French Press to see on which side are insult and violence, and on which patience and moderation. But patience has its limits, and—to sum up our argument—we wish to make the Germans comprehend that France is a nation soon ready for war; that at the end of a few months her conscripts are equal to old soldiers; that she has no need to assemble a *corps d'armée* on the frontier, and does not fear any attack. The word of her Sovereign ought to be believed. If Germany sincerely wishes for peace, let her keep quiet, and cease to excite her journals against France. If, under an idea of an ambition which does not exist, and of an aggression which will not take place, Germany should attack, let her beware! She might find herself in the position of the man who, according to a vulgar saying, on the approach of a heavy shower of rain jumped into the river for fear of getting wet."

The Hamburg *Nouvelliste* defines in the following terms the apology of the Prussian *Gazette* concerning the mobilization:

"The Prussian Government has thought fit to explain in its semi-official part the political objects to be attained by the mobilization. The arguments of the Prussian *Gazette* have not appeared to us conclusive; on the contrary, they inspire us with apprehensions with respect to Prussian policy.

The *Gazette* lays a stress on the circumstance that the armed mediation proclaimed by the Government should have received the approbation of the Chambers. No one asks of the Prussian Cabinet a policy of absolute neutrality. The decree of mobilization is a false measure, not because it violates this neutrality, but because the moment is not yet arrived when Prussia ought to act in defence of German and European interests.

"Prussia," says the ministerial paper, "would abdicate the rank of a great power were the affairs of Italy to be regulated without her intervention." But France had proposed nothing else than to entrust the definitive settlement of Italian affairs to a Congress. Why, then, does Prussia, who would by right possess in it the same rank and vote as the other great powers, make such strenuous efforts to obtain this end? Does she wish, before taking her seat at the Congress to coöperate in the military events? Does she wish to impose a peace that would leave things in the *status quo* of 1815? We have supposed so from the beginning, and the article in the *Prussian Gazette* confirms our suppositions.

But the treaties of 1815 themselves, even to the smallest paragraph, have been long changed, and the very essence of those treaties falls dead upon the ruins of the Holy Alliance. It is not those famous treaties, of no moral value, concocted upon a green cloth by arbitrary dynastic will, that have given Europe forty years of peace, but the material power in an absolute sense of the three crowns of Russia, Austria and Prussia; and on more than one occasion this peace has been maintained at the expense of the treaties themselves. Let us, then, be logical, and let us have the courage to demand the restoration of the Holy Alliance. But how can we qualify a policy that has made a dead letter and has violated ten times over the principles of the European equilibrium, and that does not hesitate to place in jeopardy the highest interests of national life for the restoration of this Holy Alliance? It is an easy thing to trifle with phrases about European equilibrium, but events have shown, and the present war proves it anew, that the Austrian possessions in Italy, protected by the line of the Mincio, are not a guarantee, but rather a permanent danger, for Europe.

The organ of the Prussian Cabinet affirms, to tranquilize us, that its policy "has no intention of favoring tyranny and oppression, because," says it, "the direction taken by Prussia in her home policy is the guarantee of her liberal tendencies."

In the first place, the present home-policy is still of too recent a date; it has revealed itself not in acts, but in mere assertions, and by the ideas of the men now in power. It is not enough to wish to do good; the means of doing it are wanted.

The reëstablishment of the Austrian dominion, were it even encompassed with guarantees in favor of the Lombards, appears to us to be, in one word—impossible. Let Austria recover her security, and you will see that Prussia will have great difficulty in preserving at home her own liberal tendencies, but she will not assuredly be in a position to play the part of a protector of the Austrian Lombards.

The same journal undertakes to show that if Prussian diplomacy wishes to acquire the leadership of Germany by sacrificing her national policy in behalf of Austria, she is taking a wrong path, and incurs the risk of compromising the initiative that belongs to Prussia by the force of circumstances.

"Nevertheless," observes the *Nouvelliste*, "if on the other hand, war is thus had recourse to, the discontent of all those who absolutely cannot see any German interest in the Lombard Possessions of Austria, and who would only support with extreme repugnance the enormous sacrifices entailed necessarily under actual circumstances by a contest with France the discontent of all those, we say, will be leveled against the policy of Prussia as the primary cause of the war: and, on the other hand, private interests will be all the more ready to set every engine at work so as to prevent the disagreeable consequences they are likely to suffer through the temporary direction assumed by Prussia."

Bavaria has been endeavoring to turn the Anti-Gallican rage of her subjects into good hard cash, but with no very brilliant results. She has issued proposals for a loan of 10,000,000 florins; but has been able to obtain from the "national enthusiasm" only about 300,000, or about *one thirty-third part* of the sum needed!

In Prussia the mobilization of the army is interfered with by the want of surgeons. Seven hundred are needed, and only thirty have as yet been procured.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writes, June 22:

"Something of the highest importance is now going on between Austria and Prussia, and it would not surprise me should the latter propose to the Bund to make the whole of the Federal army *mobile*. It is whispered at Berlin that M. VON BISMARK SCHÖNHAUSEN, who is Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, does not give satisfaction to his Government. The three Prussian *corps d'armée* in East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia, will not be made *mobile* unless Russian troops are concentrated on the Prussian frontier. There are now no Austrian troops, excepting depôt battalions, in Galicia. Arrangements have been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria for the transport of two Prussian *corps d'armée* to the Rhine. Prince GORTCHAKOFF has overshot the mark, and the Germans appear to be resolved to prove to him that they will not be taken into leading-strings by Russia. There is again a question of mediation, but men in office have to-day told me that Austria is not at all inclined to relinquish her claims on Lombardy, 'as she expects soon to regain possession of it.' In my opinion Lombardy is lost for ever, but the Austrian Government is remarkably 'stiff-necked,' and will hardly yield until bankrupt in men and money. Count FREDERIC THUN, who is a *persona grata* at St. Petersburg, is likely to be sent there, but it is not probable that he will be able to bring about a reconciliation, it being necessary that Austria should be weakened in order that Russia may be able to do as she pleases in Turkey. The state of public feeling in Hungary is so bad that it can hardly be worse.

The day before yesterday the body of Prince METTERNICH was removed to the family vault at Plass, in Bohemia, but people are not sanguine that the system of which he was the author will be buried with him. An immense number of persons were present at the funeral ceremony, and not a single member of the diplomatic corps was missing. The Prince wrote his own memoirs, but they will hardly see the light of day until a couple of generations have passed away. The rumor that METTERNICH died in the arms of Prince ESTERHAZY is a fiction, but it is a fact that the latter was in the house of his old friend when he breathed his last. It is whispered that there is a coolness between the Emperor and the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, and it is highly probable that such is the case.

The interest of the National Loan is to be paid in paper, at the rate of 125fl. in bank notes instead of 100fl. in silver.

Pictures of the War by Soldiers of the French Army.

We take the following passages from a letter written by a private of the Zouaves to his father, who lives at Strasburg. It is written in French, says the *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, and does honor to the young man by the elevated sentiments which it expresses:

MY DEAR FATHER: I write you these few lines from the battle-field of Magenta, where the regiment of Zouaves belonging to the Guard has immortalized itself. * * * I am worn out with fatigue, as we have been marching day and night for five days. We lay down to rest on the field of battle, and this morning are busy in burying the dead and in caring for the wounded. Austrian corpses are on all sides. The wretched fellows have received terrible wounds from our bayonets. They are all noble men and brave soldiers. Their muskets are rifled like ours. Many wounded whom I helped carry told me they were glad to die after having again been able to speak with me in their maternal tongue, and after seeing the French so generous and kind to them. We are all glad to see that the reputation of the Zouaves, already so bravely won in Africa and the Crimea, has now been increased, and that the other regiments, instead of envying, only congratulate us. We are truly proud of so many encomiums coming from Generals, officers and private soldiers of the other corps."

The following is dated at Milan:

"Generals GYULAI and HESS, commanded in person at Magenta. Gen. HESS looked around him and gave his orders as if a fierce contest were not raging before him. GYULAI, on the other hand, could not keep still. He kept spurring his horse as he started to bear his own orders, finding his aide de camps too slow in carrying them out. When it was settled that the Austrian army was defeated, HESS turned toward GYULAI, as if about to tell him to withdraw. His face spoke at the same time of sadness and of joy, but above all of satisfaction at his rival's loss. HESS left, and GYULAI remained upon the field of battle until, from a distance, he saw the first Zouaves who forced the passage, then he drove his spurs into his horse's flanks, and rejoined his retreating troops."

We extract the following passages from a letter written by an under officer of the Third Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, to one of his comrades of the Fourth Battalion, remaining in garrison at Paris.

HOSPITAL AT TURIN, June 7, 1859.

We accompanied the Emperor to Alexandria, to Vercelli, to Novaro, and to Trecato. We were all the time in hopes of having an interview with messieurs the Austrians; but they generally set out in the morning, after a night's rest, where we arrived in the evening, having entirely destroyed on their march, bridges, railroads, telegraph lines, &c., crushing with taxes the unhappy inhabitants, and plundering them of their cattle, bread, wine, and even of their tobacco. It was truly a sad sight. Our Brigade (Second and Third Grenadiers,) left Trecato Sunday, June 5, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and after marching two hours crossed the Ticino with little opposition. A splendid stone bridge had been mined, but only two piers were sunk, and after repairing them, which was done in a twinkling of the eye, we were able to cross with two rifled cannon of the latest improvement. The regiment immediately went on a reconnoitering party, three companies deploying in open order. We found the Austrians established in a redoubt and intrenchments, thrown up by them before the village of Magenta. At the same moment we received the order to take their positions.

It was then 11 o'clock in the morning: the sun was burning hot, and our knapsacks were heavy. It made no difference; we took the gymnastic step and ran towards the enemy. Our enthusiasm (*elan*) found itself each moment forcibly checked. Every twenty or thirty yards it was necessary to cross ditches filled with water; but soon the cry 'Down with the knapsacks and up with the bayonet!' was heard. All the grenadiers repeat it, and then, freed from their knapsacks, they throw themselves forward. Arrived at the fortified elevation occupied by the Austrians, we are assailed by a shower of shrapnel, but in a few moments the Third Grenadiers and its colors are in the redoubt which the enemy abandons, taking to flight to find shelter in a second redoubt, thrown up behind the first and protecting it. Once in that position, shot are hailed down upon us again and again. We advance, our bayonets in front; but the Austrians, ten times more numerous than we, obstinately resist this time, and we are obliged to beat a retreat into the first redoubt, while waiting for a reinforcement."

Details of the victory of Magenta here follow, and the writer proceeds:

"The regiment with about 1,200 men (for we had detachments at other points) has attacked and taken an entrenched position defended by more than five thousand Austrians. The Third Grenadiers, to conclude, conducted themselves in an admirable manner, and every one in its ranks has done his duty. Many have moistened with their blood the field which has been a witness of a daring deed of arms. I am among the wounded. Hit by a ball in the left leg, I attempted to march forward, but my blood was flowing freely, and my white gaiter-boot was stained with it. I felt that I was growing weak and was going to fall, when our brave surgeon came to my aid and dressed my wound. The sutler-women were everywhere where they could render the most aid. These courageous women carried water to the wounded even under the enemy's fire."

The following is a letter written by a soldier of the line:

MILAN, Thursday, June 9—4 P. M.

MY OLD COMRADE: Why were you not there? You would have seen a beautiful scene. I want to tell of the battle of June 4. That day the company came down from Trecato within two leagues of the Ticino. We set out at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 we were on the other side of the river. After resting five minutes we advanced, and the company was deployed in open order. We went on about two kilometres, (a mile and a half.) At this moment PASSAN said to Corporal MENARD: "Well, yes! the Austrians! we will not meet them to-day; they are more than ten leagues from here." My old comrade, he had not spoken the last syllable before a cannon-ball from a redoubt occupied by the Austrians gave him the lie formally. Shot and shell followed the ball, and Gen. WIMPFEN ran and said to our Colonel: "Colonel, take that position for me, with your regiment." We immediately marched forward, but when the Austrians saw us at a good distance, they rained bullets, balls, and shell down on us like hail, and five or six of the shell came hissing like serpents into the midst of our battalions. Some grenadiers stooped to avoid them, but the Colonel seeing them, cried out: "What is that, grenadiers?" Oh! then, my old friend, the grenadiers raised their heads, and answered the Colonel with the cry: "Vive l'Empereur," and "To the bayonet." Some moments after the redoubt was taken, and the enemy fled. However, the Austrians, seeing that we were not numerous, returned to the charge. Three times they attacked us, and three times they were repulsed. At last we were on the point of being quite powdered fine, when the Zouaves belonging to the Guard came up with other corps. But the Austrians ordered large forces to advance from Milan, whilst on our side CANROBERT and others came up, so that by 7 o'clock in the evening about a hundred thousand men were engaged. To conclude, the fight lasted until 10 P. M., and the enemy lost the battle.

In the army they talk much of us, and when one says to you, "To what regiment of the Grenadiers do you belong?" "To the Third!" "Oh!" they answer, "you were badly cut up." Everybody has complimented us. CANROBERT said, "Did the Third Grenadiers take that redoubt? Honor to the Third Grenadiers!" On reaching Milan we were overwhelmed with flowers, with bon bons, with *vivas*, and with the excitement of the whole population. Even the young girls kissed our hands.

From a Sergeant of the grenadiers to his father, at Havre:

NOVARA, Saturday, June 11.

I am going to tell you a piece of news which you will be sorry to hear. I was wounded at the battle of Magenta. The 4th of this month I received a ball in my thigh which as yet it has been impossible to extract. I am going to give you some details of what I have seen. On the morning of the 4th we were encamped three kilometres from Novara. At 9 o'clock orders came to us to change our position. At 10 our knapsacks were on our backs. We advanced toward Milan, and after marching two hours and a half, we halted in a field of wheat to await orders. Then we began to hear in the distance the thunder of the cannon. We had hardly rested an hour and a half when an aide-de-camp came and gave notice to the General of the Division to set out immediately, as we had no time to lose. Our bowls were turned upside down and the tents were struck. A half hour afterwards we were on the road, but we ran rather than marched. In an hour and a half more we were at the bridge of the Ticino, which the Austrians had tried to blow up. Their fire had been opened, for I saw some wounded. The Emperor saw us come up at the gymnastic step; he looked satisfied. Indeed, I saw him smile! We heard the cannonade and the rattle of musketry distinctly. An aide-de-camp came to stop us, to take us to the right flank. We left the road to take to the field, and were hurrying on when the fire approached nearer and nearer. We were already worn out with fatigue; every one kept silence by common impulse. An elevation made by the railroad obstructed our progress; cries of "Forward" came from all quarters; drums and trumpets began to sound the charge; at length we came to the top all out of breath. From the wounded met at every step the conflict must have been a serious one; the Austrians threatened to drive us back, and it was time for the other division to come up. We began the fire. An hour after one regiment was in confusion. Each one worked to the best of his ability. With difficulty I had burned ten cartridges when I saw seven or eight Austrians within twenty steps of me. I rushed forward to pursue them, when all at once I felt that I was wounded. I tried to take a few steps more, but it was impossible; I sank down. Balls fell by my side like hail. I had strength, by the help of my hands, to get out of the way of the firing, and remained under shelter until evening. As I was lying on the ground I saw many wounded pass. The first I recognized was Lieutenant-Colonel B., wounded in the legs. I next saw my captain, wounded in the head; then a sergeant of my company, having received a ball in the abdomen, but still able to walk. About seven o'clock I recognized the ensign. I called and besought him to cause me to be carried to the ambulance. At the same time a company of Austrian prisoners were going by. He gave orders that four of them should carry me to the first ambulance, which I reached between eight and nine o'clock. I am now at the hospital of Novara, where I am well cared for; the doctors are very attentive and the nurses very kind. Many of the townswomen come every day to see us; they give us oranges, cakes, bon-bons, cigars. The majority of these women are very affable, speaking enough French to talk a little. We chat together; I tell them of the theatres; balls and amusements of Paris.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

From the London Globe, June 20.

It is so untrue that the army correspondents had been sent back to France by Imperial order, that EDMUND TEXIER, of the *Siecle*, after a few days' stay in Paris, has gone back to his post. The words foolishly put in the Emperor's mouth—"These folks describe a battle as they would a new spectacle at Astley's (*Le Cirque*,)" is neither in good taste, nor in any shape justified by what has emanated from their pens. A large number of wagons of a peculiar construction has been forwarded to Genoa, for the conveyance to Alessandria and the brink of the Po some dozens of flat-bottomed gunboats, the structure of which admits of their being taken to pieces and re-adjusted when launched on the river. The flotilla will move down the flood towards Mantua, while the Adriatic gunboats advance to meet them on the waters of the Mincio and its lagunes. The marines, or rather sailors, who are to man these upper Po war rafts are already in great numbers visible on the river works, for which they possess aptitude, the timber-masting and beam-splicing of the railway viaduct across the Po and the putting Buffalora-bridge into shipshape. The appearance of these amphibious auxiliaries of the allied army creates the same astonishment in these provinces as the presence of turbaned *Turcos* and African Zouaves.

By way of compensation for what Algeria has furnished to Europe, the Austrian soldiers taken are about to be employed on railways at Oran and Bone, (Hippo,) their allowance for these earthworks, being on a fair scale; and the ultimate object hoped to be obtained by this measure is the colonization of these fertile districts by the prisoners who may finally settle down, and perhaps invite their families and friends in Bohemia, Croatia, or Styria, to join them. This is quite the revival of what REGULUS complained of in the first Punic war:

Vidi signa ego Punicis
Affixa delubris et arva
Marte coli populata nostro.

The 700 men of the garrison that evacuated Laveno, and crossing the lake, took shelter in Switzerland, have melted away under the custody of their Helvetic keepers, who, possibly, connived at their escape, most of them being Italians, and the rest being too glad to seek some employment of a non-military kind. The Diet, at Berne, has taken up the question of the mercenary brigades and regiments in the Papal and Neapolitan service, and the Swiss Envoy has formally demanded of the new King, FRANCESCO that the rampant bear, emblazoned on the flag of his Fourth Regiment, as well as the federal cross, shall forthwith disappear from the standard of these troops, preparatory to ulterior demands.

There is some small talk about a detective of the Paris Police, a Signor PAOLI, (of course, Corsican,) being sent from Paris to ferret out "the real wishes" of the Lombards and Milanese as to their future *status*. Any one acquainted with the Imperial system will have no difficulty in foreseeing an appeal to universal suffrage, the result of which cannot be doubtful. As to the Modena, Parma, and Tuscany, the same crucial test will be applied, and the only real hitch will be in the Legations, and also in what are now called by a telegram the cities on the right bank of the Tiber.

If the *Univers* were a reliable authority we should believe that a deputation had waited on NAPOLEON III. from Bologna, and had been told "to go about their business and obey their Prince," and that another deputation had gone to the General in command of the Roman garrison, who had also snubbed them, and they forthwith went to cry peccavi at the feet of ANTONELLI. These two imaginary embassies are on a par with the delegation described by the Roman fabulist Phædrus in his *Canes Legati ad Joven*, when the terrified envoys

Totam confusi concacarunt regiam.

The upshot of the trans-Apennine appeal to the Emperor and King can be no other than the often urged *secularization* of the administrative and civil power in the Legations at least, the adoption of the Code Napoleon, and the other requirements of the Emperor set forth in his letter to EDGAR NEY, (1849,) and in repeated other manifestations of his policy.

The presence of KOSSUTH and KLAPKA, and the formation at Genoa of an Hungarian contingent, will of course be variously and perhaps invidiously construed into a call to the Magyars at home, to rise and make their hay while the sun shines; but when Italian as well as Hungarian troops are known to be under compulsion in the ranks of Austria, the fair game of war does not forbid moral influence or national influences to be exercised on the reluctant levies who go into the fire like SYDNEY SMITH'S "unwilling Latimer."

The loan sought to be raised at Munich, at the modest figure of 4,000,000 florins, has only elicited from all Bavaria takers for the still more moderate fraction of 300,000 florins. Where the odd 3,500,000 is to come from must be answered by the echoes of the Walhalla.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes, June 24:

"The fact that Prussia is making a serious diplomatic effort to put an end to the war seems to be every day regarded as more and more certain. But great astonishment is felt at the positive assertion of the *Independance* that the territorial limits established by the treaties of 1815 are to be proposed as the bases of the announcement. The impossibility that Prussia can for a moment seriously suppose that France will listen to any such proposition, gives some countenance to the all but incredible assertions of certain German journals that a war with France is really intended by Germany."

The municipality of Montechiaro have presented to the Emperor a pious souvenir of French victories. A column, on which was engraved the names of the French officers killed in action, had been raised on the field of battle at Castiglione. In 1818 the Austrians threw down this monument, which the town of Montechiaro has collected again, and religiously preserved within its walls.

His Majesty accepted it, and ordered that this monument should be replaced on the spot where it had formerly stood.

The French in the Valtelline.

The correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* writes as follows, from Berne, under date of June 19:

"Interest in the great contest going on between the Austrians and the Franco-Sardinians, which, by the concentration of the Austrian army upon the line of the Mincio, appeared to be withdrawn from the Helvetian frontiers, is receiving a new impulse from what is going on in the Valtelline, a province of Lombardy, next the Canton of Grisons. This valley, which, after the insurrectionary movement that broke out there some twelve days ago, was completely freed of Austrian troops, and where officers of GARIBALDI'S corps were busy in recruiting and organizing, detachments of volunteers had been left after a manner to the guardianship of the insurgent inhabitants, when news suddenly came to the headquarters of the Franco-Sardinian army that an Austrian force of about a thousand men had debouched by the Pass of Stilfser Joch, and was going against Bormio, one of the most important localities of the southern part of the Valtelline. On the other hand, efforts had been made to enter this district by the celebrated Col de Stelvio, the passage of which presents such difficulties that a detachment of men, [illegible] with artillery, would have [illegible] as it would [illegible] to [illegible]. As soon as we received these details, a division of one of the corps of the Franco Sardinian Army, of about five thousand men, was detached, and a telegraphic dispatch received in the Federal districts announces that on the night of the 17th three thousand French arrived at Morbegno, while the Austrians, who did not forsee such prompt offensive action, were destroying the Devil's Bridge over the Stelvio. There our latest news ends, but we are awaiting further information from that quarter, especially if the Austrian troops are, as is said, only the advance guard of a *corps d'armée* which is advancing by way of the Tyrol under command of Archduke ALBERT.

The Papal Government in the Romagna.

We borrow from the excellent translation of M. ABOUT'S *La Question Romaine*, recently published at London, by Mr. JEFFS, a passage or two bearing upon the condition of that portion of the States of the Church which has just been delivered from the pressure of the Austrians. M. ABOUT notices a striking contrast between the Mediterranean and the trans-Apennine provinces of the Papal States, and assures us that, according to his own careful observation, the welfare, industry and prosperity of the population, the cultivation of the land, and the activity of commerce increase in proportion to the distance from Rome itself. After describing the pitiable condition of the poorer classes in the Mediterranean provinces, he continues:

Let us seek a little repose on the other side of the Apennines. Although the population may not be sufficiently sheltered by a chain of mountains, you will find in the towns and villages the stuff for a noble nation. The ignorance is still very great; the blood ever boiling, and the hand ever quick; but already we find men who reason. If the workman of the towns be not successful, he guesses the reason; he seeks a remedy, he looks forward, he economises. If the tenant be not rich, he studies with his landlord the means of becoming so. Everywhere agriculture is making progress, and it will ere long have no further progress to make. Man becomes better and greater by dint of struggling with nature. He learns his own value, he sees whither he is tending; in cultivating his field, he cultivates himself.

I am compelled in strict truth to admit that religion loses ground a little in these fine provinces. I vainly sought in the towns of the Adriatic for those mural inscriptions of *Viva Gèsu! Viva Maria!* and so on, which had so edified me on the other side of the Apennines. At Bologna I read sonnets at the corners of all the streets—sonnet to Doctor MASSARENTI, who cured Madame TAGLIANI; sonnet to young GUADAGNI, on his becoming Bachelor of Arts, &c. At Faenza, these mural inscriptions evinced a certain degree of fanaticism, but the fanaticism of the dramatic art: *Viva la Ristori! Viva la diva Rossi!* At Rimini, and at Forli I read *Viva Verdi!* (which words had not then the political significance they have recently attained,) *Viva la Lotti!* together with a long list of dramatic and musical celebrities.

While I was visiting the holy house of Loretto, which, as all the world knows, or ought to know, was transported by angels, furniture and all, from Palestine, to the neighborhood of Ancona, a number of pilgrims came in upon their knees, shedding tears and licking the flags with their tongues. I thought these poor creatures belonged to some neighboring village, but I found out my mistake from a workman of Ancona, who happened to be near me. "Sir," he said, "these unhappy people must certainly belong to the other side of the Apennines, since they still make pilgrimages. Fifty years ago we used to do the same thing; we now think it better to work."

The same contrast is found in the middle classes.

But beyond the Apennines matters are far otherwise. There, instead of the citizen descending to the level of the peasant, it is the peasant who rises to that of the citizen. Unremitting labor is constantly improving both the soil and man. A smuggling of ideas which daily becomes more active, sets custom-houses and customs officers at defiance. Patriotism is stimulated and kept alive by the presence of the Austrians. Common-sense is outraged by the weight of taxation. The different fractions of the middle class—advocates, physicians, merchants, farmers, artists—freely express among one another their discontent and their hatred, their ideas and their hopes. The Apennines, which form a barrier between them and the Pope, bring them nearer to Europe and liberty. I have never failed, after conversing with one of the middle class in the Legations, to inscribe in my tablets, "There is an Italian nation."

I traveled from Bologna to Florence with a young man whom I at first took, from the simple elegance of his dress, for an Englishman. But we fell so naturally into conversation, and my companion expressed himself so fluently in French, that I supposed him to be a fellow-countryman. When, however, I discovered how thoroughly he was versed in the state of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, laws, the administration, and the politics of Italy, I could no longer doubt that he was an Italian and a Bolognese. What I chiefly admired in him was not so much the extent and variety of his knowledge, or the clearness and rectitude of his understanding, as the elevation of his character, and the moderation of his language. Every word he uttered was characterized by a profound sense of the dignity of his country, a bitter regret at the disesteem and neglect into which that country had fallen, a firm hope in the justice of Europe in general and of one great prince in particular, and a certain combination of pride, melancholy, and sweetness which possessed an irresistible attraction for me. He nourished no hatred either against the Pope or any other persons; he admitted the system of the priests, although utterly intolerable to the country, to be perfectly logical in itself. His dream was not of vengeance, but deliverance.

I learnt, some time afterwards, that my delightful traveling companion was a man of the *mezzo ceto*, and that there are many more such as he in Bologna.

But already had I inscribed in my tablets these words, thrice repeated, dated from the Court of the Posts, Piazza del Gran' Duca. Florence:

"There is an Italian nation! There is an Italian nation! There is an Italian nation!"

Again, with regard to the nobility:

But if you will accompany me over the Apennines into the glorious cities of Romagna, I can show you more than one nobleman of great name and ancient lineage, who cultivates at once his lands and his intellect; who knows all that we know; who believes all that we believe, and nothing more; who takes an active interest in the misfortunes of Italy, and who, looking to free and happy Europe, hopes, through the sympathy of nations and the justice of sovereigns, to obtain the deliverance of his country. I met in certain places at Bologna a brilliant writer, applauded on every stage in Italy; a learned economist, quoted in the most serious reviews throughout Europe; a controversialist, dreaded by the priests; and all these individualities united in the single person of a marquis of thirty-four, who may, perhaps, one of these days play an important part in the Italian revolution.

"The Marquis of Thirty-Four" is the Marquis GIOACCHINO PEPOLI, of Bologna, at this moment at the head of the municipal government of that city, since the departure of the Austrians and of the Cardinal Legate. He is a grandson of MURAT, a cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and husband of a Princess HOHENZOLLEN SIGMARINGEN, cousin of the King of Prussia.

The demands of this richly gifted race are reasonable enough. "I have often," writes M. ABOUT, "conversed in the Papal States with enlightened and honorable men, who rank as the heads of the middle class. They have said to me almost unanimously:

If a man were to drop down from heaven among us, with sufficient power to cut to the root of abuses, to reform the Administration, to send the priests to church, and the Austrians to Vienna, to promulgate a civil code, make the country healthy, restore the plains to cultivation, encourage manufactures, give freedom to commerce, construct railways, secularize education, propagate modern ideas, and put us into a condition to bear comparison with the most enlightened countries in Europe, we would fall at his feet, and obey him as we do God. You are told that we are ungovernable. Give us but a prince capable of governing, and you shall see whether we will haggle about the conditions of power. Be he who he may, and come he whence he may, he shall be absolutely free to do what he chooses, so long as there is anything to be done. All we ask is, that when this task is accomplished he shall let us share the power with him. Rest assured that even then we shall give him good measure. The Italians are accommodating, and are not ungrateful. But ask us not to support this everlasting, do-nothing, tormenting, ruinous, dictatorship, which a succession of decrepit old men transmit from one to another. Nor do they even exercise it themselves; but each in his turn, too weak to govern, hastens to shift a burden which overpowers him, and delivers us, bound hand and foot, to the worst of his cardinals.

If the Pope were merely the head of the Roman Catholic Church; if, limiting his action to the interior of the temples, he would renounce the sway over temporal matters about which he knows nothing, his countrymen of Rome, Ancona and Bologna, might govern themselves as people do in London and Paris. The administration would be lay, the laws would be lay, the nation would provide for its own wants with its own revenues, as is the custom in all civilized countries.

As for the general expenses of the Roman Catholic worship, which in point of fact no more especially concern the Romans that they do the Champenois, a voluntary contribution made by 130,000,000 of men would amply provide for them. If each individual among the faithful were to give a half-penny per annum, the Head of the Church would have something like £300,000 to spend upon his wax tapers and his incense, his choristers, and his sacristans, and the repairs of the basilica of St. Peter's. No Roman Catholic would think of refusing his quota, because the Holy Father, entirely separated from worldly interests, would not be in a position to offend anybody. This small tax would, therefore, restore independence to the Romans without diminishing the independence of the Pope.

HOW THE PRIESTS GOVERN.

This same ecclesiastical caste, so strongly united by the bonds of a learned hierarchy, reigns as over a conquered country. It regards the middle class—in other words, the intelligent and laborious part of the nation—as an irreconcileable foe. The prefects are ordered, not to govern the provinces, but to keep them in order. The police is kept, not to protect the citizens, but to watch them. The tribunals have other interests to defend than those of justice. The diplomatic body does not represent a country, but a coterie. The educating body has the mission not to teach but to prevent the spread of instruction. The taxes are not a national assessment, but an official foray for the profit of certain ecclesiastics. Examine all the departments of the public administration, you will everywhere find the clerical element at war with the nation, and of course everywhere victorious.

In this state of things it is idle to say to the Pope, "Fill your principal offices with laymen." You might as well say to Austria, "Place your fortresses under the guard of the Piedmontese." The Roman Administration is what it must be. It will remain what it is as long as there is a Pope on the throne.

Besides, although the lay population still complains of being systematically excluded from power, matters have reached such a point that an honest man of the middle class would think himself dishonored by accepting a high post. It would be said that he had deserted the nation to serve the enemy.

BEYOND THE APENNINES.

It is, however, beyond the Apennines that the pa[illegible] character of the Government is [illegible] displayed. The French are [illegible] reactionary police [illegible] Austrian army. The prisoners [illegible] counsel [illegible] are Austrian [illegible] executioners, Austrian soldiers. A man [illegible] beaten or shot because some gentleman in uniform happens to be in a bad temper. A youth sends up a Bengal light—the galleys for 20 years. A woman prevents a smoker from lighting his cigar—20 lashes. In seven years Ancona has witnessed 60 capital executions, and Bologna 180. Blood flows and the Pope washes his hands of it. He did not sign the warrants. Every now and then the Austrians bring him a man they have shot, just as a gamekeeper brings his master a fox he has killed in the preserves.

THE BOLOGNESE IN 1856.

I am induced to believe that the pontifical court would not wage a very fierce war with the brigands, if those gentry undertook to respect its money and its dispatches. The occasional stopping of a few travelers, the clearing out of a carriage, and even the pillaging of a country-house, are neither religious nor political scourges. The brigands are not likely to scale either heaven or Vatican.

Thus, there is still good business to be done in this line, and particularly beyond the Apennines, in those provinces which Austria has disarmed and does not protect. The tribunal of Bologna faithfully described the state of the country in a sentence of the 16th of June, 1856.

"Of late years this province has been afflicted by innumerable crimes of all sorts: robbery, pillage, attacks upon houses, have occurred at all hours, and in all places. The numbers of the malefactors have been constantly increasing, as has their audacity, encouraged by impunity."

Nothing is changed since the tribunal of Bologna spoke so forcibly. Stories, as improbable as they are true, are daily related in the country. The illustrious PASSATORE, who seized the entire population of Forlimpopoli in the theatre, has left successors. The audacious brigands who robbed a diligence in the very streets of Bologna, a few paces from the Austrian barracks, have not yet wholly disappeared. In the course of a tour of some weeks on the shores of the Adriatic I heard more than one disquieting report. Near Rimini the house of a landed proprietor was besieged by a little army. In one place, all the inmates of a gaol walked off, arm-in-arm with the turnkeys; in another a diligence came to grief just outside the walls of a city. If any particular district was allowed to live in peace, it was because the inhabitants subscribed and paid a ransom to the brigands. Five times a week I used to meet the pontifical courier, escorted by an omnibus full of gendarmes, a sight which made me shrewdly suspect the country was not quite safe.

THE TWO OCCUPATIONS.

What must have been the satisfaction of Austrian diplomatists when they were enabled to throw their troops into the kingdom of the Pope, without remonstrances from anybody! Beyond all doubt, the interests of the Church were those which least occupied them. And as for taking any interest in the unfortunate subjects of Pius IX., or demanding for them any rights, or any liberties, Austria never thought of it for a moment. The old Danaide only saw an opportunity for pouring another people into her ill-made and unretentive cask.

While the French army cautiously cannonaded the capital of the arts, spared public monuments, and took Rome, so to speak, with gloved hands, the Austrian soldiers carried the beautiful cities of the Adriatic—*à la Croate!* As victors, we treated gently those we had conquered, from motives of humanity; Austria, those she had conquered, brutally, from motives of conquest. She regarded the fair country of the Legations and the Marches as another Lombardy, which she would be well disposed to keep.

We occupied Rome and the port of Civita Vecchia; the Austrians took for themselves all the country towards the Adriatic. We established our quarters in the barracks assigned to us by the municipality; the Austrians built complete fortresses, as is their practice, with the money of the people they were oppressing. For six or seven years their army lived at the expense of the country. They sent their regiments naked, and when poor Italy had clothed them, others came to replace them.

Their army was looked upon with no very favorable eye; neither indeed was ours; the radical party was opposed both to their presence and ours. Some stray soldiers of both armies were killed. The French army defended itself courteously, the Austrian army revenged itself. In three years, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1853, we shot three murderers. Austria has a heavier hand! she has executed not only criminals, but thoughtless and even innocent people. I have already given some terrible figures, and will spare you their repetition.

From the day when the Pope condescended to return home, the French army withdrew into the background; it hastened to return to the pontifical government all its powers. Austria has only restored what she could not keep. She even still undertakes to repress political crimes. She feels personally wronged if a cracker is let off, if a musket is concealed; in short, she fancies herself in Lombardy.

At Rome, the French place themselves at the disposal of the Pope for the maintenance of order and public security. Our soldiers have too much honesty to let a murderer or thief who is within their reach escape. The Austrians pretend that they are not gendarmes, to arrest malefactors; each individual soldier considers himself the agent of the old diplomatists, charged with none but political functions; police matters are not within his province. What is the consequence? The Austrian army, after carefully disarming the citizens, delivers them over to malefactors, without the means of protection.

At Bologna, a merchant of the name of VINCENZIO BEDINI was pointed out to me, who had been robbed in his warehouse at 6 o'clock in the evening. An Austrian sentinel was on guard at his door.

Austria has good reasons for encouraging disorders in the provinces she occupies; the greater the frequency of crime, and the difficulty of governing the people, the greater is the necessity for the presence of an Austrian army. Every murder, every theft, every burglary, every assault, tends to strike the roots of these old diplomatists more deep into the kingdom of the Pope.

France would rejoice to be able to recall her troops. She feels that their presence at Rome is not a normal state of things; she is herself more shocked than anybody else at this irregularity. She has reduced, as much as possible, the effective force of her occupying army; she would embark her remaining regiments were she not aware that to do so would be to deliver the Pope over to the executioner. Mark the extent to which she carries her disinterestedness in the affairs of Italy. In order to place the Holy Father in a condition to defend himself alone, she is trying to create for him a national army. The Pope possesses, at the present time, four regiments of French manufacture; if they are not very good, or rather, not to be relied upon, it is not the fault of the French. The priestly government has itself alone to blame. Our generals have done all in their power, not only to drill the Pope's soldiers, but to inspire them with that military spirit which the Cardinals carefully endeavor to stifle. Is it likely that we shall find the Austrian army seeking to render its presence needless, and spontaneously returning home?

And yet I must admit, with a certain degree of shame, that the conduct of the Austrians is more logical than ours. They entered the Pope's dominions, meaning to stay there; they spare no pains to assure their conquest in them. They decimate the population in order that they may be feared. They perpetuate disorder in order that their permanent presence may be required. Disorder and terror are Austria's best arms.

As for us, let us see what we have done. In the interest of France, nothing; and I am glad of it. In the interest of the Pope very little. In the interest of the Italian nation still less.

The Pope promised us the reform of some abuses in his *Motu Proprio* of Portici. It was not quite what we demanded of him; still his promises afforded us some gratification. He returned to his Capital to elude their fulfillment at his ease. Our soldiers awaited him with arms in their hands. They fell at his feet as he passed them.

During nine consecutive years the Pontifical Government has been retreating step by step—France all the while politely entreating it to move on a little. Why should it follow our advice? What necessity was there for its yielding to our arguments? Our soldiers continued to mount guard, to present arms, to fall down on one knee, and patrol regularly round all the old abuses.

In the end, the pertinacity with which we urged our good counsels became disagreeable to his Holiness. His retrograde court has a horror of us; it prefers the Austrians, who crush the people, but who never talk of liberty. The Cardinals say, sometimes in a whisper, sometimes even aloud, that they don't want our army, that we are very much in their way, and that they could protect themselves—with the assistance of a few Austrian regiments.

The nation, that is the middle class, says, our good will, of which it has no doubt, is of little use to it; and declares it would undertake to obtain all its rights, to secularize the Government, to proclaim the amnesty, to introduce the Code Napoleon, and to establish liberal institutions, if we would but withdraw our soldiers. This is what it says at Rome. At Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona, it believes that, in spite of everything, the Romans are glad to have us, because, although we let evil be done, we never do it ourselves. In this we are admitted to be better than the Austrians.

Our soldiers say nothing. Troops don't argue under arms. Let me speak for them.

"We are not here to support the injustice and dishonesty of a petty Government that would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours with us. If we were, we must change the eagle on our flags for a crow. The Emperor cannot desire the misery of a people, and the shame of his soldiers. He has his own notions. But if, in the meantime, these poor devils of Romans were to rise in insurrection, in the hope of obtaining the secularization, the amnesty, the code, and the liberal Government, which we have taught them to expect, we should inevitably be obliged to shoot them down."

A Financial Council of State was established by the *Motu Proprio* of September, 1849. See how it works:

In almost all civilized countries the nation enjoys two rights which seem perfectly just and natural. The first is that of voting the taxes, either directly or through the medium of its deputies; the second, that of verifying the expenditure of its own money.

In the Papal kingdom, the Pope or his Minister says to the citizens, "Here is what you have to pay!" And he takes the money, spends it, and never more alludes to it except in the vaguest language.

PANACEAS AND PALLIATIVES.

I entertain a high respect for our diplomatists of 1859; nor were their predecessors of 1831 wanting either in good intentions or capacity. They addressed to GREGORY XVI. a memorandum, which is a masterpiece of its kind. They extorted from the Pope a real Constitution—a Constitution which left nothing to be desired, and which guaranteed all the moral and material interests of the Roman nation. In a few years this same Constitution had entirely disappeared, and abuses again flowed from the ecclesiastical principle, like a river from its source.

We renewed the experiment in 1849. The Pope granted us the *Motu Proprio* of Portici, and the Romans gained nothing by it.

Shall our diplomatists repeat in 1859 this same part of dupes? A French engineer has demonstrated that [illegible] rivers liable to inundation [illegible] constant need of repair, and [illegible] only real protection against [illegible] the construction of a dam at the source. To the source, then, gentlemen of the diplomatic [illegible]! Ascend straight to the temporal power of the Papacy.

And yet I dare not hope for, nor ask of Europe the immediate application of this grand panacea. Gerontocracy is still too powerful, even in the youngest Governments. Besides, we are now at peace, and radical reforms are only to be effected by war. The sword alone enjoys the privilege of deciding great questions by a single stroke. Diplomatists, a timid army of peace, proceed but by half-measures.

There is one which was proposed in 1814 by Count ALDINI, in 1831 by ROSSI, in 1855 by Count CAVOUR. These three statesmen, comprehending the impossibility of limiting the authority of the Pope within the kingdom in which it is exercised, and over the people who are abandoned to it, advised Europe to remedy the evil by diminishing the extent of, and reducing the population subjected to, the States of the Church.

Nothing is more just, natural or easy than to free the Adriatic provinces, and to confine the despotism of the papacy between the Mediterranean and the Apennines. I have shown that the cities of Ferrara, Ravenna, Bologna, Rimini and Ancona are at once the most impatient of the pontificial yoke, and the most worthy of liberty. Deliver them. Here is a miracle which may be wrought by a stroke of the pen; and the eagle's plume which signed the treaty of Paris is as yet but freshly mended.

There would still remain to the Pope a million of subjects; and between three and four millions of acres; neither the one nor the other in a very high state of cultivation, I must admit; but it is possible that the diminution of his revenue might induce him to manage his estates and utilize his resources better than he now does. One of two things would occur: either he would enter upon the course pursued by good governments, and the condition of his subjects would become endurable, or he would persist in the errors of his predecessors, and the Mediterranean provinces would in their turn demand their independence.

At the worst, and as a last alternative, the Pope might retain the City of Rome, his palaces and temples, his cardinals and prelates, his priests and monks, his princes and footmen, and Europe would contribute to feed the little colony.

Rome, surrounded by the respect of the universe, as by a Chinese wall, would be, so to speak, a foreign body in the midst of free and living Italy. The country would suffer neither more nor less than does an old soldier from the bullet which the surgeon has left in his leg.

The Military Systems of France and England.

From the London Times, June 20.

Among the changes which the vote of the 11th of June has brought about is that which places Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT at the War-office. Perhaps the hope inspired by his recent devotion to one branch of military knowledge may not ripen into accomplishment. The opposing difficulties are scarcely to be overcome; the causeways and avenues and great thoroughfares of that labyrinth are blocked up with impediments; the *genii loci* have been preached against, prayed against, convicted of all manner of evil doings, and solemnly exorcised, but have never yet been evicted; old abuses, sacred for their historic dust, and formidable for their *vis inertiæ*, lie about, and mysterious mumblings warn the rash reformer against the evils of change. It is but too probable that Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT will recoil before the inconvenience of thinking for himself upon so large and onerous a matter, and will trust to time and future opportunity to enable him to modify what he cannot help seeing is radically wrong. However, it is well to take him before he becomes quite hardened, and to whisper a word to him while his impressions as to his new duties may be moderately flexible. The sum of our advice to him would be to use his eyes before he surrenders his ears; to look abroad over Europe before he gives himself up to his military Mentors.

If it be wise to profit by the example of an enemy, it would be unpardonable to neglect the lesson that may be gained from the experience of a friend. Our new War Minister does not require to be enlightened as to the capacity of the English machinery which he is now about to superintend. He knows what it could do, and what it has shown itself incapable of doing. The system, costly as it is, and curiously perfect as are its checks and counter-checks, has been proved to be unable to supply an army of 30,000 men when pushed seven miles into an enemy's country. It remains pretty much at the present day what it was five years ago; and in the recent expedition to China it was quite understood that Gen. STRAUBENZEE could not have marched his 5,000 men ten miles from the ships without the certainty of losing half of them by starvation and exposure. Now, let us see what the French have done in the Sardinian campaign. It is not yet two months since the Emperor NAPOLEON was, as he says, taken entirely aback by the suddenly offensive act of Austria. That he was slowly and leisurely preparing for war the world will still believe, but he certainly had no expectation that it would be forced upon him at the moment when he was called upon to meet it. So, however, it happened; and from noting what was done by France, thus taken at a disadvantage, we may gauge the resources of her military organization. In less than eight weeks France has embarked or passed over the Alps an army of 150,000 men, and has placed that army in perfect equipment and thoroughly supplied in a foreign friendly country. They are not, as the Republican soldiers of 1796 were, without shoes or clothes or food, and hurrying to fight for all the necessaries of a campaign. They are in the position of liberators among a people who welcome them as guests. They pass through corn fields which they must not reap, and through towns where they may not levy contributions; foraging is a deadly crime, and the rules of military discipline are at one with the ordinary civil laws of property. These conditions require a tremendous commissariat and test it in all its details; yet we have seen it produce results as perfect as Mr. HERBERT could see to-morrow at Woolwich or at Knightsbridge. There has been no suggestion either from friend or foe that these 150,000 men have yet suffered either in health or comfort, that they have ever been delayed by the absence of the necessary munitions of war. Orderly and regularly, in one continuous and unbroken stream, in less than a month from the day when the necessity became known, men and arms, clothing and food, a great army and all that was necessary for the subsistence and military efficiency of that army, went forth from the ports of France, and took their prepared positions in and about Genoa. The men were moved up to the ground the army was to occupy as they arrived, the articles for their present use and consumption accompanied them, the stores were warehoused in a great depôt, and they pass on to the front as they are required. We have never yet heard of transports fouling each other in the crowded harbor; eye-witnesses do not tell us of guns immovably imbedded in the sand, or uselessly cumbering the quays, nor of ships kept waiting for weeks with their holds crammed with articles anxiously desired but so little suspected of being at hand that steamers are dispatched to great distances to obtain a supply. We hear of no strangely contrasted instances of prodigality and parsimony—prodigality which loads the soldier with that he does not want, and parsimony which denies him what is necessary to sustain his life. So far as this debarkation and this depôt have been described in our letters, they are in all respects the very opposite of Balaklava, and that there is truth in these descriptions is evident from the absence of those terrible returns which came to us from the Crimea, when regiments of 600 men could parade only 25 bayonets, and when the most daring imagination could not have suggested to our General to telegraph, as the French Emperor has just telegraphed, that the *physique* and *morale* of his army were both all that he could wish. This has just been accomplished before all our eyes; Mr. HERBERT cannot but consider within himself that there must be somewhere in existence a system that can produce such good results, and cannot but understand that it is a very different system from that he sees creaking on about him. Could our Horse Guards or our reformed War Department by any effort do for a single corps, if it were sent to Lundy Island, what France, with not superior resources, has already done for this immense army?

But, as curious and interested lookers-on, we may learn from this war some lessons not only in supplying, but also in fighting, an army. It used to be a favorite theme for school-boy discussion, whether the Greek phalanx or the Roman legion was the superior when both were perfect of their kind. Here we have much the same question brought practically to issue. The Austrians are, upon the whole, better-drilled soldiers than the English. We emulate them in their mechanical precision, but we do not equal them. The accuracy of the evolutions of an Austrian body of troops is perfect: an English corps is by no means so smoothly-working a mechanism. On the other hand, any one who has seen a body of French troops upon the march must have remarked two things—first, how fast they go, and how, without any apparent effort, they get over the ground; and, secondly, how loose and irregular they are in their drill. It is the old story.—it is the light legion against the heavy phalanx. The Austrians are strong men—stronger upon an average than the French—good marksmen, not wanting in courage, steady under fire, and inspired by a high feeling of military honor; but they have never yet been able to stand before their French opponents. Intelligence and celerity have signally beaten pertinacity and solidity. Dash has routed mere lifeless discipline. The Austrian has been outmanœuvred, out-flanked, pursued, overtaken, pushed so closely that he could not destroy his bridge or consolidate his positions, and, although always courageously fighting, has been always beaten. These are the facts—facts which even a victory on the Mincio could not change, but which the movements now concentrating upon the east of Lombardy seem rather calculated to confirm.

We do not pretend to reproach the Austrians with a peculiarity which circumstances seem to prove to be an element of inferiority. The Germans are naturally a slow people. The accurate and pedantic school of martinets sprang from Prussian soil, and the discipline that is there in favor is probably that best adapted to the genius of the people. That it does not answer, however, against the *élan* of the French seems to be now over again in course of being proved. Surely this is a fact that should commend itself to the consideration of our authorities. The Anglo-Norman is a very different man from the German proper. If the French, influenced by their mixture of southern blood, are less patient and more impulsive than the Germans, we also are of that mixed descent which gives us activity and intelligence, and the events now occurring in the plains of Lombardy may afford a fair opportunity for discussing whether we are right in forming our army entirely on the German model. Neither these events nor others a thousand times more decisive could be expected to attract the attention of the Alreys and Gordons and the other heroes who came decorated from the Chelsea Inquiry, and who still rule at the Horse Guards, but we may commend them to the notice of the new Minister for War, and may draw from them an inference for our own edification.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES BRIGHT TO THE LONDON TIMES.

May I be allowed to correct some portions of the article upon a projected British Transatlantic Telegraph Company which has be[illegible] your columns of yesterday?

In the first stage of the Atlantic [illegible] pany's proceedings, its affairs were mana[illegible] Provisional Committee, by whom the material, dimensions and weight of the cable were determined upon, and tenders accepted for its construction.

I am not a member of this Committee, which consisted solely of the subscribers to the memorandum of association provided for in the Joint-Stock Companies Act. They relinquished their functions at the first general meeting of the Company to the shareholders, who appointed a complete Board of Directors, by whom I was, for the first time, asked to undertake the post of Engineer to the Company. The acceptance of this office necessitated my withdrawal in a great measure from practice, and from the charge of the engineering operations of another Telegraph Company, embracing land and sea lines, with which I had been connected for many years, and which was of far greater magnitude than the Atlantic Company, though not equally important in its influence upon the world.

The difference in the lay of the parts of the Atlantic cable made by the two contractors arose from the manner in which the specimens were given out for tender before I became engineer to the Company. This difference, which has been so frequently noticed in the public prints, has been exaggerated in importance to an almost ridiculous extent. It was of no practical consequence, and it was not therefore thought desirable to delay the construction of the cable by altering the machinery used in its manufacture.

The Atlantic cable, as a deep sea line, was a great step in advance of any other cable previously laid. Of course, considerable improvements could be made now; indeed, it would be very strange if our experience did not result in some advance; but it must be remembered that the cable was laid successfully over a length six times greater than that of any previous submarine line, and that the chief part of the route averaged two miles in depth.

So much reference has been made, in the article to which I allude, to the manner in which the Engineering Department of the Atlantic Company was conducted, that I may be permitted to mention that on the various points connected with the Company's works I had the benefit of the advice and coöperation of Mr. **Canning**, who had the advantage of great experience in submerging cables in the Mediterranean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; of Mr. **Woodhouse**, who had laid great lengths of cable from Varna to Balaklava and elsewhere, and of Mr. **Kell**, who had also been engaged in laying cables in the Mediterranean. Mr. **Webb**, who superintended for several years some important telegraph lines in the North Sea and Irish Channel, was also with us at the commencement of the Company's operations. In the mechanical portion of my duties, Mr. **Everett**, an engineer of high standing in the United States Navy, who also took part in the laying of the cable last year, was of great assistance in carrying on experiments with Mr. **Appold's** break and the machinery constructed by Messrs. **Easton & Amos**. Mr. **Clifford**, another engineer of great ability, gave especial attention to this part of the arrangements, and assisted in each expedition. The machinery for paying out the cable was constructed under the counsel of a committee of some of the most eminent marine engineers. In addition to this we had the assistance of a number of others who had been connected with submarine telegraph works for years, among whom I may instance Messrs. **Suter**, **Windle**, and O. **Smith**, the two former of whom had been for a long time occupied in laying and repairing the Holland cables, and were employed after the first expedition in raising a portion of that part of the cable which had been laid.

Surely after this summary of the practical experience of those whose services were engaged in my department of the Company, the charges so unfairly brought against it will not be accepted unreservedly, especially when they are made upon statements which can only emanate from the promoters of rival schemes, to whom I would venture to suggest, through your columns, the propriety of dwelling upon any advantages they think they can offer by their own plans, rather of decrying the labors of others.

No one can speak with absolute certainty as to the cause of the cable ceasing to be useful; some have believed it to have arisen from injury received during the process of paying out. This supposition is incorrect, the cable having been laid without any mechanical injury whatever.

Others have ascribed it to the declivities upon which they supposed it to have been laid; but this is not a likely hypothesis, for if the protection of the iron outer covering was once destroyed in the manner supposed, the gutta percha and copper conductor must have given way at the same time.

It has, however, been asserted by Mr. **Varley**, whom the Atlantic Company consulted after the cessation of signals, and in whose practical judgment on electrical points I have the greatest confidence, that a serious electrical fault existed in the cable prior to the departure of the expedition to lay it; this he arrived at from an examination of the records of the testing of the cable before the ships started. He also expressed his opinion in his report, which you published last year, that the use of the very intense currents which were employed after the cable was laid were calculated still further to deteriorate its insulation.

The circumstances attending the submersion of the cable, its fair working at first, and the gradual decrease of its efficiency, all point to this last mode of accounting for the stoppage of readable signals a month after the cable was laid, as being the correct one.

I may add, that my engagement as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company expired on the ends of the cable being successfully landed in the beginning of August last, and that I have had no knowledge of the subsequent plans or intentions of the Directors; but I cannot see what advantages are offered by the proposed new companies, which are not possessed to a far greater degree by the existing company, which has certainly shown the greatest enterprise, good faith and energy, from first to last, in the prosecution of its difficult, and, it would appear, thankless task.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Liverpool, June 6, 1859. CHARLES T. BRIGHT.

Steam Traffic with America.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The English and American steamers now running from North America to France and England are crowded with passengers, because this is the season for the Americans to visit Europe, but these steamers do not load so well with passengers on their return voyages. The North Atlantic steamers, on the contrary, which touch at Bremen or Hamburg, carry more passengers from Europe to the United States than they convey on their Eastern voyages. These passengers are chiefly Germans, and the war between France and Austria appears to be hurrying people out of Germany and preventing Germans in the United States from revisiting Europe. As yet the war has occasioned scarcely any falling off in the goods traffic between Europe and North America. Twenty-two large steamers reached North America from Europe during the last month, every one of which started from, or touched at, some English port, and they could not have carried less than 15,000 tons of cargo and 5,000 passengers to America. Nearly as many steamers reached England from North America during last month, and they brought over an immense number of passengers and vast quantities of the precious metals. The cargo taken by these steamers consists of the most valuable kind of goods. The numerous steamers running from Liverpool to North America are found inadequate for the traffic of London and Manchester, and large quantities of bale and other goods from those places are forwarded to Southampton by rail to be conveyed to New-York by the Hamburg and Bremen screw steamers which touch at Southampton. It is highly probable that in another year or so steamers will be running to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, or Galway and North America daily during a great part of the year. The trade with South America is also increasing. The merchants of London, Manchester, and even of Paris and Havre, have memorialised the British Government to double the mail communication between this country and Brazil, and the Royal Mail Company have put on their large screw steamer *Tasmanian* on the Brazil passage in consequence of the increasing traffic on that line. But it is not only between England and North and South America that commerce is increasing, but also between this country and Central America. In less than two months the five giant steamers of the Royal Mail Company—the *Paramatta*, *Atrato*, *Parana*, *Shannon*, and *La Plata*—will run every fortnight between Southampton and the eastern terminus of the Panama Railway, to meet the increasing traffic with Central America, the highway now to the Pacific, and the Western Coast of America. This traffic will be very considerably augmented when the Panama Railway forms a portion of the mail route between England and Australia, which will shortly be the case.

An Elysium on Earth, not so Dear as Cashmere.

An English resident in Cyprus has favored us with some interesting details relative to this valuable island. Cyprus has been subject to the dominion of the Turks since 1585, it having been taken from the Venetians. When it became a Turkish province the population was 2,000,000, but this has been reduced by tyranny, revolutions and emigration to 150,000, which is the gross number of the present inhabitants—utterly insufficient for the cultivation of even one-third of the rich soil of the island, which is 164 miles long by 63 broad. The resources of Cyprus, so large and so various, are consequently neglected, and our correspondent desires to awaken the interest of England with a view to promote the welfare of his adopted country. He says that Cyprus affords a large field for the cultivation of cotton, now so much in request, although the annual exports have declined from 30,000 to 5,000 bales, and the supply is yearly decreasing. Indolence and want of hands, as in the case of the West Indies, are the two evils to be encountered by enterprising men, energy and perseverance being qualities indispensable. The soil of Cyprus is fertile and well suited to the growth of cotton. The potato also flourishes to a great extent. It is believed that the Turkish Government would grant leases of land, subject to the usual imperial taxes. Not only to farmers, however, does Cyprus offer great inducements to settle, but also to families with small means, desirous of living cheaply. The antiquarian, too, will meet with objects of interest at every step, while the mineralogist will find that the silver, lead, copper and coal mines mentioned in *Virgil* are no myths. Butcher's meat may be had for 3d. per ℔; bread, 1d.; tea, 3s.; sugar, 6d.; coffee, 8d.; milk, 1½d. per pint; oil, 6d. per pint; wine, 2d. to 8d. per bottle, and spirits, 2s. per bottle. Fruit and vegetables may be had almost for the asking, the price being merely nominal. House rent is £10 to £30 a year, according to size and site. Water is plentiful and good, and French, Italian, Greek and Turkish may be learnt at the rate of 8d. a lesson. The Government of the island is under a civil and a military Pasha, there being 500 troops in the chief towns. Nicosia, the capital, is well fortified, and holds about 15,000 inhabitants; it is twenty miles from Larnica, the chief seaport, where the military Pasha and the foreign Consuls reside. The laws are mildly and impartially administered, and crime is of rare occurrence, robbery and murder being unknown. The inhabitants are friendly to Europeans, and three-quarters are Christians of the Greek Church, (except 1,500 Papists and 10 Protestants.) Lastly—and who can resist this attraction—the fair "Koconas" of the island are so beautiful in face and elegant in form as [illegible] who is said to [illegible] of their verdant island [illegible] paradise to which our correspondent [illegible] like strains, would allure those of his countrymen and countrywomen whom discontent may drive from home.

Russia in Asia.

The following benevolent intentions respecting the continuance of English rule in India, are expressed in the latest correspondence from the Amoor country, addressed to the St. Petersburg journal, the *Northern Bee*:

> From the Mongols who have just returned from Pekin, we hear that the Chinese are again raising difficulties to prevent the execution of the last treaty concluded with England. Indeed, they begin to prepare for another war against that Power. Poor wretches that they are! With their miserable artillery, their old matchlocks, and inefficient archery, they are certain to have the worst of it. One of their celebrated scholars, a man of the name of **Vi-Juan**, has lately published an essay advising the Government to admit Russians in all harbors of the Chinese Empire, to the exclusion of the English, and to dispatch an army to India against the red-haired barbarians. The Chinese Government, however, will not undertake such an enterprise; the right time for which, moreover, has passed away. One hundred thousand Chinese, marched to India at the height of the late rebellion, would have certainly been instrumental in changing the aspect of affairs. But the present dynasty is scarcely strong enough to maintain itself against the attacks of internal foes, much less to carry out schemes of active policy in foreign countries.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 17th do not contain any political news, and are still occupied with the Collantes affair. The honors to which the Infante Don **Sebastian** has been restored in consequence of his recognition of the Queen, are these: Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Isabella the Catholic, Charles III., and San Hermenegildo; Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Prior of the Order of San Juan, and Marshal in the army. **Mehemet Ali**, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, had arrived in Madrid, and been received at a private audience by the Queen, and entertained at a grand dinner. Her Majesty had, besides, conferred on him the Order of Isabella the Catholic. The getting in of the crops of barley had commenced in several parts of Spain; they are stated to be abundant.

The Madrid journals of the 18th do not contain any political news; but one of them, *El Leon Espanol*, had created some sensation by publishing an article which declares that Spain is on the brink of revolution, owing to what it calls the dangerous policy of the present Cabinet. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* once again denies a report that Spanish troops are to be sent to Rome.

Outrage on British Subjects at Naples.—**Naples**, June 14.—Whilst I was making a note of the circular which had been sent to the Consuls, begging them to warn their co nationals against joining any large assemblages of people, the following act of brutality was being committed by a Neapolitan officer. I give the deposition of the injured person, as received by Mr. **Bonham**, adding some details which I have gathered from the statement of the father: "**Alfred Draper** and **William Williams** declared as follows: They were yesterday, 11th June, at about 1:30 P. M., looking at some cavalry exercising near the barracks. An officer, a lieutenant, told him roughly to go back. **Draper** answered him, 'He need not speak so roughly.' The captain told them civilly to move back a little, which they did. Soon afterwards the lieutenant told a corporal to make them go further back. The captain said, 'Never mind; they are not in the way there.' As soon as he had turned round, the lieutenant came up and said, 'Go back, you blackguards.' **Draper** answered, 'I am no more a blackguard than you are.' The lieutenant then struck **Draper** with the scabbard of his sword. **Draper** struck him in the face with his fist; the soldiers seized him and pulled him down; he struggled and got up again, when the lieutenant, who had drawn his sword, struck him with it in the face and cut his lip open; he was again pulled down, and struck on the ground. **Williams**, trying to help him, was pulled down also. Both were then arrested and taken to the barracks. The captain was kind, sent for a doctor to dress the wound; and told them they might go away, if they would promise to say nothing about. They said they would not promise, and should make a complaint. They spoke to Mr. **Guppy** and Mr. **Patterson**, who came and spoke to the officers. At about 9 at night they were sent to the Prefettura, where they were kindly treated; beds and supper were given to them; but they were detained till about 6 o'clock this morning, when they were released. **Draper's** two lips are nearly cut in two. Before leaving the Prefettura they signed a paper promising to appear there again if called upon. Both speak Italian. The father adds to this report that **Draper** declared, "We are English workmen;" and that when they were taken to the barracks his son was dragged by the hair of the head while the soldiers beat him on the back with their swords. He wonders that his son was not killed. It is just to state that our own authorities, Mr. **Elliott** and Mr. **Bonham**, have both taken up the case warmly, and the officer is under arrest.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

The New English Ministry—A First-class Ministry.—In one sense, especially, Lord **Palmerston's** new Ministry may be entitled a first-class one, as so many of its members have taken first-class honors at Oxford or Cambridge, but chiefly at the former University. Thus, in the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Sir C. Wood, Sir G. C. Lewis, the Earl of Elgin, Sir George Grey are all first-class men of Oxford, the first three, being, moreover, double firsts, while Mr. Gibson is a wrangler or first-classman o Cambridge. Out of the Cabinet, there are Lord Wodehouse, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lowe, Sir R. Bethell, all Oxford first-classmen; and Mr. F. Peel and Mr. Headlam, Cambridge men of similar rank. There are four more Oxford men in the Cabinet besides the six already mentioned, viz.: The Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the first three graduating without honors, and the latter obtaining a fourth-class in classics. Thus, out of the sixteen noblemen and gentlemen comprising the Cabinet, ten are Oxford men.

Strength of the Russian Navy.—The following is an abstract of the numerical strength of the Russian Navy in the year 1858: The total of all rates amounts to 152 vessels, of which 71 steamers and 25 sailing vessels are stationed in the Baltic; 3 steamers and 3 sailing vessels in the White Sea; 21 steamers and 12 sailing vessels in the Black Sea; and 12 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in the Caspian. As to the details of the Baltic Navy, it is composed of 7 liners, 5 frigates, 8 steam frigates, 9 corvettes, 6 clippers, 2 brigs, 5 schooners, 9 yachts, 6 transports, 18 small steamers and 15 screw gun-boats. Besides these, there were 174 smaller craft in the Baltic, consisting partly of floating batteries and partly of gun-boats. The Black Sea Navy is reported to number 2 liners, 6 corvettes, 12 schooners, 2 yachts, 5 transports, and 5 small steamers. The crews of the whole Russian Navy amount to 19,658 men, commanded by 1,384 officers.

Plumer, the Mutineer—Interesting Scene in his Cell.

From the Boston Journal, July 7.

A deeply-interesting scene took place in the cell of **Cyrus W. Plumer**, in the Cambridge-street jail, this morning, the principal feature of which was the administration of the rite of baptism to **Plumer** by the Rev. Dr. **Lothrop**, who has been his kind and faithful spiritual adviser since his sentence. At the interview between Dr. **Lothrop** and **Plumer**, yesterday morning, when it was expected that to-morrow **Plumer** would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, he said to Dr. **Lothrop** that he had never been baptized—that of late he had thought much of the matter, and that, if it was proper, he would like to have the rite administered to him before his execution, in order that he might in this way profess his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour and Redeemer. Dr. **Lothrop** replied that it would be quite proper, and asked him when it should be administered—this (Thursday) morning, or on the morning of the execution. **Plumer** expressed a preference that it should be done this morning, and it was understood that it should be.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. **Lothrop**, with other friends of **Plumer**, was at the jail when the news of the commutation came, and after the season of rejoicing over the good news, as Dr. **Lothrop** was about to leave the cell, **Plumer** spoke and said to him that he did not wish any change made in the arrangements for this morning—that he wished the more to have it done now, as he wished the world to know that he planted himself upon Christian principles, and that he meant in his future life to show that he was governed by them. This morning, therefore, a few friends, consisting of Dr. Lothrop, Dr. Winslow and his wife, Plumer's sister, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Thomas Lord and Mr. Cooper, (the messenger from Washington who brought the official commutation,) were gathered in the cell, to witness the administration of the rite. Previous to its administration, Dr. **Lothrop** made a brief statement to the company. Stating **Plumer's** desire to be baptized, and the motives which he had expressed as prompting that desire; and then stated to **Plumer** the nature and spiritual signification of the baptism, and asked him if he accepted it as a seal of his profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour, and as a covenant that he would endeavor hereafter, at all times and under all circumstances, to govern his life and conduct by the principles and spirit of the Gospel of Christ. He replied that he would and did so accept it, and then the rite was administered to him.

Plumer's demeanor was solemn, and impressed those present with the conviction that wild and sinful as may have been his past life, he is now a changed man. He will go to the State Prison in a few days, with the determination, as he says, that the confidence reprosed in him by those who have befriended him shall be seen not to have been misplaced.

Ecclesiastical.—On Monday last the Congregational Church of Northfield (in the southeast part of Litchfield Township) withdrew their connection from the Litchfield South Consociation. They are now *strict* Congregationalists, by the passage of the following resolutions, with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we, the Congregational Church in Northfield, withdraw our connection from the Litchfield South Consociation, and we do hereby declare that from the date hereof our connection with said Consociation is dissolved.

Resolved, That the Clerk of said Church be directed to transmit an attested copy of the foregoing resolution to the Moderator and Scribe of said Consociation.

Northfield, June 20, 1859.

This Northfield Church is among the oldest Church organizations in the State. They possess a fine parsonage, and a fund of $10,000 or $12,000 in addition, for sustaining the institutions of religion amongst them. The Rev. Dr. **Richards**, of the Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, is a member of this Church, and at present officiates regularly as their preacher. He is said to be an original thinker, a ripe scholar, and an impressive and powerful speaker.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Before Commissioner Morton.

Charles Brown and John Vane, seamen on board the ship *Annett Owen*, sent home by the Consul at Neuvitas, Cuba, charged with revolt and mutiny, were brought before Commissioner **Morton**. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Claudius Jones, a seaman on board the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, was sent home by the American Consul at Liverpool, charged with having stabbed the Captain and first mate with a sheath knife. The prisoner and witnesses arrived here in the steamship *Vigo* on Thursday. Word was sent to the Marshal's office, and an officer was dispatched to bring Jones up for examination; but on arriving at the ship it was found that the prisoner had escaped.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

Messrs. Therasson and Bryan applied, on behalf of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church (Episcopal,) Oyster Bay, Queen's County, for an injunction to restrain the Rev. Mr. Ransom, the Pastor of the Church, and also the Treasurer of the same Church, from exercising their respective offices; the Vestry alleging that they (the minister and Treasurer) have been removed by the Church, but insist, notwithstanding, upon continuing to exercise their offices.

Justice **Clerke** held, however, that the matter should be brought before some Judge of the Second Judicial District, and counsel departed to seek Justice **Lott**.

Martha E. Young vs. Forrester Young.—Divorce granted against the husband.

Wm. T. Woodruff vs. Mary A. C. Woodruff.—Same against the wife.

Wm. N. Seymour et al. vs. David Diefendorf et al.—Motion granted, without prejudice to either party's right to apply to have the assignee appointed receiver with security.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly

Lippmann vs. Petersburg.—Motion denied.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Mr. John Van Buren, counsel for Mr. Edwin Forrest, writes to the Albany *Evening Journal* in correction of certain statements concerning the Forrest Divorce case, in which he is engaged as counsel for Mr. Forrest. The following history of the case is given as the correct one:

"Last Summer I was absent from the country during the months of July, August and September, and the plaintiff's attorneys gave me a stipulation not to proceed during such absence, which I asked as a matter of precaution, but with no idea that the case was to be moved. Intending to be absent during the same period this Summer, and not having for several months heard anything of the case, the plaintiff being represented to be in Iowa and the defendant living, as he had for several years, in Philadelphia, I asked the plaintiff's attorney, about the middle of May, for a stipulation not to proceed in my absence, he having been for some time acquainted with my intention to be absent and the reason for it. Shortly after this, and on the 25th May, the case was noticed for hearing before the Referee on the 9th June, and has proceeded from that time to the 1st instant, at such times as the plaintiff chose to select, and entirely at the convenience of herself and her counsel. On the 1st instant (yesterday) the plaintiff not having concluded her testimony, the case was put over, on the defendant's motion, till Autumn. The Superior Court has regular terms every month in the year, excepting the months of July, August and September. In those months it suits the convenience of judges, jurors, referees, parties, witnesses, and counsel, and all concerned in the administration of justice, to have liberty to leave the City; and that season has come to be generally regarded as a vacation. The only additional facts I think proper now to state, are that any application I made to Mr. O'Conor was in the form of a note, which, with his reply, (if he made any,) he is at liberty to publish if he desires; and that this statement is made without any consultation with, or authority from Mr. Bradley.

You will thus perceive that you have been misinformed in every important particular of your publication. That it is *not* true as you state,

1. That "money has stayed the verdict of a jury and the judgment of a Court for eight years," or for any other period; or,

2. That "the argument was postponed once because his (Mr. Forrest's) counsel, John Van Buren, Esq., went to Europe," or was ever postponed by defendant or his counsel; or,

3. That it "was postponed once on account of Mr. Forrest's illness," or was ever postponed for any such cause; or,

4. That the motion for a Commission, which is still pending on appeal, stayed the hearing at all;

And, you will perceive, it *is true, that for nearly three years the plaintiff has voluntarily, so far as I know, and of her own motion, wholly discontinued and abandoned her prosecution!*

As I shall leave New York in the *Persia* on Wednesday, and desire to advise my client what course he ought to pursue in regard to your injurious publication, I must ask you to insert this note in the *Journal* of Tuesday, and must request those papers which republish your article to give the same publicity to this explanation. Yours respectfully, J. VAN BUREN.

Saturday, July 2, 1859.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, July 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 6,157 bbls. Flour; 579 bush. Wheat; 800 bush. Oats; 2,464 pkgs. Provisions; and 64 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25; and small lots Pearls at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags Java at 14¾c.@15c., 6 months; 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 60 bags Laguayra at 11¾c., and 50 bags Rio at 12[illegible], ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and has declined ⅛c. ₱ ℔., yet the demand has been restricted. Sales, to-day, 1,400 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅝c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 300 tons Logwood, including Jamaica, at $13, and St. Domingo, part at $13@$13 50; also, 100 tons choice Lima Wood at $67 50 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, to-day, and prices have declined, in some instances, 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The demand is mainly for such lots as the regular trade immediately require. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 8,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 65@ 5 95
Extra State	6 00@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 9 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25@10 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request, to-day, but at rather easier prices; sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$6 90 for mixed brands, and $7@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction. 2,850 boxes Palermo and Sorrento Oranges, at $2 25@$3 25, and 1,200 boxes Palermo Lemons, at 80c.@$1 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, and desirable lots are quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including prime Milwaukee Club at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at 85c.; very good white Southern at $1 70; and red Southern at $1 56 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is firm; sales to-day, 25 000 bushels, at 85c.@88c. for old and new mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for fair to prime yellow Jersey; and 88½c.@90c. for yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Southern Corn is scarce and nominal. Rye is in demand at chiefly 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. It is held at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 49c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Mr. **Wm. G. Cutting** notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been more animated during the past week, and prices have slightly advanced. The demand has been better from the trade, and a moderate inquiry has existed for shipment to the West Indies and British Provinces. The receipts have been very light, and holders are anticipating a more active market for a few weeks to come. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent. Southern Flour has been more active, without any material change in prices. closing, however, with a downward tendency. The Wheat market continues somewhat unsettled. There has been a better inquiry, but buyers appear unwilling to accede to the demands of holders; hence, sales continue to be made in small parcels. The milling demand has improved slightly, whilst the trade continue to purchase sparingly. The receipts have been light, although fully equal to the demand. The transactions yesterday were trifling, the market closing quiet. Corn has continued active and in good demand at buoyant prices, closing firmly at 85c.@88c. for old and new Western Mixed; and 89c.@90c. do. for Jersey Yellow."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 55c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The demand has been limited this week, the trade having manifested but little disposition to operate at present prices. The receipts have been light, and importers are not anxious to sell their stock. The principal sales have been: 2 000 dry Buenos Ayres, at 27c., 6 months; 1,600 San Juan, at 24c., 6 months; 1,000 Vera Cruz, at 23½c., 6 months; 1,800 Rio Grande, at 26½c., 6 months; 2,000 Rio Grande, cow, at 26¼c., 6 months.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate request, including last year's crop, at 10c.@15c.; and Old at 4½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in this line at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for within our former range.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 70c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c.; 163 hhds. and 62 bbls. Trinidad Cuba at 26c.; also, by auction, 125 hhds. Porto Rico, tart to prime, at 26c.@35c.; and 20 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. About 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 45c. ₱ gallon. Resin is heavy and drooping, including common at $1 75@$1 77½ ₱ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed has been in pretty fair request, within a range of from 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported to-day of 2,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16@$16 12½ for Mess; and $12 40@$12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is plenty and drooping; sales, to-day, 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅝c.@11⅛c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in limited request, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 tierces at from $4@$5, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Pepper at 9c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales to-day: 1,276 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 600 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c @7¾c.; 250 hhds. Melado, at 4¼c.@4¾c; 400 bxs. Havana, at 6¼c.@7¾c., ₱ ℔; also, by auction, 140 hhds. slightly damaged Cuba, $5 37@$5 56 ₱ 100 ℔s. Refined Sugars have been in active request, and have advanced about ¼c. ₱ ℔., within the week.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 ℔s. prime, at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—The market continues dull, but prices for fine goods are maintained. Sales since Tuesday last, 40 bales Havana, on private terms; and 56 cases Seedleaf, at 6c.@15c.@24c.@30c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 50 bbls., at 26½c., and 50 bbls., at 27 c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1 000 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@5-32d. ₱ ℔.; 300 bbls. Resin, at 7½d.; 200 tcs. Beef, by steamer, on private terms; 30 tons Linseed Cake, at 6s.; 30 tons Manganese, at 7s. 6d.; also, (reported,) 20 tons Clover Seed, and 25 tons Horns and Hoofs, at 20s. For London, 30 tons Measurement Goods, at 12s. 6d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, July 8, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been generally very moderate, and prices have favored buyers. The supplies continued ample, unsatisfactorily so, in the opinion of dealers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	10 @ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Beef, sirloin, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	11 @ 14
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔	8 @ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	9 @ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	7 @ 10
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	10 @ 14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	11 @ 13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	7 @ 9
Veal cutlets, ₱ ℔	15 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	10½ @ 12
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	10½ @ 11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	10 @ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	6 @ 9
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	12 @ 14
Bacon, ₱ ℔	— @ 12
Hams, ₱ ℔	11 @ 14
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	10 @ 11
Tongues, each	69 @ 81
Lard, ₱ ℔	12½ @ 13½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	12½ @ 13
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔	13 @ —
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME

Continue in limited demand, at our revised quotations:

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ ℔	15 @ 18
Fowls, ₱ ℔	13 @ 16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	62 @1 00
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	14 @ 16
Geese, Spring, each	1 25 @1 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00 @1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25 @2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 50 @2 25

FISH.

Trade has been rather less active. Supplies have been good; prices have not changed remarkably.

Salmon, ₱ ℔	25 @ —
Mackerel, each	12 @ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ ℔	— @1 00
Codfish, ₱ ℔	5 @ 6
Halibut, ₱ ℔	10 @ —
Blackfish, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Bluefish, ₱ ℔	6 @ 8
Eels, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Flounders, ₱ ℔	5 @ 6
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Sea Bass, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
King-fish, ₱ ℔	— @ 12
Weak-fish, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Porgies, ₱ ℔	6 @ 7
Turtle, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Sheep's-head, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Oysters, ₱ 100	50 @1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 25 @1 50
Crabs, hard-shell, ₱ dozen	18 @ 25
Crabs, soft shell, ₱ dozen	75 @1 00
Clams, ₱ 100	75 @1 00
Lobsters, ₱ ℔	6 @ 8
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₱ ℔	31 @ 37
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Sturgeon, smoked, ₱ ℔	— @ 11
Alewives, per 100	1 50 @ —
Alewives, each	— @ 2

VEGETABLES.

Most kinds have been freely offered and purchased, during the week. Our quotations represent the prices current this morning.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 50 @5 00
Potatoes, new Southern, ₱ bbl	2 50 @3 00
Potatoes, new, ₱ hf. peck	15 @ 25
Potatoes, old, ₱ bbl	1 25 @2 00
Potatoes, old, ₱ bushel	50 @ 62
Potatoes, old, ₱ half peck	12 @ 15
Turnips, new, ₱ basket	1 00 @1 25
Turnips, new, ₱ dozen bunches	50 @ 62
Carrots, new, ₱ dozen bunches	37 @ 50
Beets, new, ₱ dozen bunches	62 @ 75
Onions, ₱ peck	37 @ 50
Onions, ₱ dozen bunches	50 @ 75
Onions, ₱ bunch	5 @ 7
Cabbage, new, ₱ dozen	50 @1 00
Cabbage, each	5 @ 10
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 25 @2 50
Tomatoes, ₱ half-peck	62 @ 75
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25 @ —
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	1 00 @3 50
Cauliflowers, each	10 @ 37
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	15 @ 18
Green Peas, ₱ peck	20 @ 25
Shelled Peas, ₱ quart	15 @ 18
Beans, String, ₱ bushel	75 @1 25
Beans, ₱ half-peck	12 @ 15
Cranberries, ₱ half-peck	60 @1 00
Cucumbers, per dozen	18 @ 37
Cucumbers, each	2 @ 4
Watermelons, each	20 @ 62
Squashes, ₱ basket	87 @1 00
Squashes, new, each	4 @ 6
Salad, ₱ head	2 @ 3
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4 @ 5
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	15 @ 20
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10
Garlic, ₱ bunch	— @ 8
Spinach, ₱ peck	20 @ 25
Mint, ₱ bunch	2 @ —

FRUIT.

Supplies of most kinds of domestic are good, this week, and the demand is fair. No remarkable changes have occurred in foreign.

Apples, new, ₱ peck	62½@ 75
Apples, new, ₱ quart	9 @ 12
Apricots, ₱ dozen	25 @ 75
Blackberries, ₱ quart	12 @ 18
Cherries, White Ox-Hearts, ₱ ℔	18 @ 22
Cherries, Red Ox-Hearts, ₱ ℔	14 @ 18
Cherries, Amber-Hearts, ₱ ℔	16 @ 18
Cherries, other kinds, ₱ ℔	7 @ 14
Currants, black, ₱ ℔	6 @ 12
Currants, white, ₱ ℔	5 @ 8
Currants, red, ₱ ℔	4 @ 7
Gooseberries, English, ₱ quart	16 @ 20
Gooseberries, other varieties, ₱ quart	10 @ 15
Grapes, Hot-house, ₱ ℔	75 @1 25
Peaches, ₱ basket (2 quarts, so called)	75 @ —
Peaches, ₱ basket (one quart)	37 @ —
Raspberries, Antwerp, ₱ basket	7 @ 9
Raspberries, Field, ₱ basket	4 @ 6
Strawberries, ₱ basket	4 @ 6
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	10 @ 15
Citron, preserved, ₱ ℔	20 @ —
Oranges, ₱ dozen	18 @ 62
Lemons, ₱ dozen	15 @ 18
Bananas, ₱ bunch	50 @5 00
Bananas, ₱ dozen	12 @1 00
Pineapples, ₱ dozen	75 @2 50
Pineapples, each	8 @ 30
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	— @ 50
Figs, ₱ ℔	— @ 12
English Filberts, ₱ ℔	20 @ 25
Dates, ₱ ℔	— @ 10
Raisins, ₱ ℔	6 @ 12
Prunes, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The inquiry has been moderate, at essentially unaltered rates.

Butter, State, new, ₱ ℔	18 @ 22
Butter, Orange County	24 @ 25
Butter, by the pail, ₱ ℔	22 @ 23
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	18 @ 21
Cheese, new, ₱ ℔	8 @ 11
Cheese, English, by the cake, ₱ ℔	12 @ 16
Eggs, seven for	12 @ —
Eggs, fifteen for	25 @ —
Eggs, sixty for	1 00 @ —
Honey, ₱ can	— @ 50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25 @ 28
Honey, ₱ ℔	18 @ 28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	— @ 37
Mangoes, each	— @ 4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37 @ 62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31 @ 37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15 @ —
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	12½@ —
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ₱ box	20 @ 25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31 @ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½@ —
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	— @ 56
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	— @2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: **Thomas B. Way**, stand No. 21; **Fuller & Baker**, stands Nos. 128 and 160; **Packer & Knapp**, stands Nos. 289 and 290; **J. D. Hiscox**, stands Nos. 306 and 307; **Joseph Forsyth**, stands Nos. 262 and 263; **J. Wilcox**, stands Nos. 398 and 399; **S. Lightenstein**, stands Nos. 445 and 446; **Mrs. Crook**, stand No. 158; **J. Lynch**, stand No. 3; **J. Cameron**, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SABBATH Services—EIGHTH SUNDAY, July 10, 1859. The Rev. Father **Chiniquy**, the persecuted Bible Priest, late of the Church of Rome, will preach (by invitation) in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A.M. and 8 P.M., on SUNDAY, July 10. Seats free to all. Those who sympathize with him and his interesting flock will also have an opportunity, on the same occasion, to testify their good will by aiding them at a most critical juncture. Clergymen are invited to take seats on the platform. Union Prayer Meetings at 8 A. M. and 3½ P.M., as usual.

THE COMING DOOM!—

The dogs of war shall howl, the trumpet sound;
The drum shall roll its dragon-stirring notes;
The bell shall strike the tocsin—while the boom
Of thundering cannon with the crash and roar
Of musketry, and all the lurid flames
Of war, with desolation in its track,
Shall tell the tale of doom. And Babylon,
That dares to call herself "the Church of Christ,"
Shall sink ere long in waves of liquid fire—
For strong is Zion's God, who judgeth her.

The author will preach TO MORROW, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARY FOR CHINA—The Right Rev. W. J. Boone, D. D., Missionary Bishop to China, will hold a special ordination in the Church of the Ascension, on SUNDAY MORNING next, 10th instant, for the purpose of ordaining a Missionary to China.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. H. **Turner**, D. D., of the General Theological Seminary, New-York.

Morning Prayer at 8½ o'clock. Ordination service and sermon at 10½ o'clock.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT CHAPEL ON the corner of 44th st. and 6th-av., will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach MORNING and EVENING. This Chapel has been fitted up as a place of worship for the congregation known as the North Trinity Church, to be organized under the authority of the Reformed Dutch Church.

DR. HISCOX WILL PREACH A DISCOURSE in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, on the subject of *Intemperance*, in connection with the liquor traffic, with remarks on the Sunday liquor law, and a consideration of the late remarkable petition before the Police Commissioners, and its signers. Services commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH Sabbath School will make an excursion to Biddle's Grove on THURSDAY, July 14. The steamer *Erie* has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave foot of Broome-st., East River, at 7½ o'clock A. M. Tickets 25 cents. children half price; to be had on the dock on the morning of the excursion.

DANIEL BARKER, Superintendent.

PROF. H. MATTISON, FORMERLY PAStor of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. The MORNING subject—*The popular theory of the Millenium examined and refuted.* EVENING—*The true Millenium described and vindicated.* Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet, as usual, TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st., 4th floor. Jews, Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited to attend. N. B.—Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expense of hall, advertising, &c.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. **Francis**, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The First Commandment.* In the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. **Robinson**. Subject—*The Spiritual Significance of the War in Italy, with its bearing on Papacy and Religion in general.* Seats free.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. **Francis Peck**, Minister, officiating.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield st., between Myrtle-av and Willoughby st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. McMillan. Sabbath School, 9 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching in the Brooklyn Institute Washington-st., near Concord, TO MORROW, (Sabbath,) The Rev **James Whittan** at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and the Rev. **James Thompson**, of New-York, at 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND the friends of a free Bible, will proclaim its truths in opposition to the Romish Purgatory and Indulgences, in the upper Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited and Roman Catholics are allowed to state objections.

THE REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach (Divine permission) at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, and on each SABBATH during the month of July. Service commences at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Rev. **Joseph M. Waite**, Minister in charge. Subject in the FORENOON—*Thoughts.* In the AFTERNOON—*The Book of Books.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. **Robert G. Dickson**. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) the Rev. **Moses Ballou**, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for TO MORROW MORNING—*The Christian's Rest.* For the EVENING—*The Eternal Destruction of the Wicked.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—THE REV. ROBERT **McCartee**, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Mr. **Jack**, of Newburgh, N. Y., will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) July 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE WILL DISPENSE with preaching at the corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO MORROW AFTERNOON, in consequence of the death of the lamented A. **Kingman Nott**, late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, whose funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. D. **Northrop**, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, and EACH SABBATH in July, at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School meeting EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. **Ralston Smith**, Pastor. Services TO MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Subject for the evening discourse—*Melchizedek.*

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts—Elder **George Storrs** will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public is affectionately invited to attend. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH— Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. **Janes**. Services to commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, THE BOY PREACHER, having returned from the South, will preach in the Laight street Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Come one, come all!

PREACHING ON SABBATH, JULY 10, in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Mulberry-st, between Broome and Grand sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. **Spencer L. Finney** MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. J. PIERPONT will speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, July 10, at 10½ A. M. and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Modern Mysteries. Whence? Wherefore?*

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Brooklyn.—The Pastor, the Rev. W. A. **Bartlett**, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-av., SUNDAY, July 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.—The Rev. **Joel Parker**, D.D., of the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, New-York, will preach in this church NEXT SABBATH, July 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ and 7¾. Communion service at 3½. Subject in the Evening—*Queen Esther.* Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev **Frank Fletcher** will preach in the Central Park Baptist Church in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on LORD'S DAY next. July 10, at 10½ A. M., and at quarter to 8 in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. **Morgan**, Rector of St. Thomas Church, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley place. Services 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN—This Church (now closed for repairs) will be reopened for Divine Worship on SABBATH, July 17. Services TO-MORROW in Sabbath School rooms (rear of church) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Church Building*; also the Rev. H. S. **Carpenter**, of Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Seats for strangers.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—METROpolitan Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, J. Q. **Adams**. Conference meeting at 3½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d st. Rev. Mr. **Frothingham**. Subject for the MORNING—*Unheeded Goodness.* There will be no evening service till further notice.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN PREACHES in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st, corner of Pacific, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, 10th inst, at 10½ A.M. and 8 P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A.M., by the Rev. **James Floy**, D.D. At 3½ in the AFTERNOON and at 7¾ in the EVENING, by the Pastor.

FOR SALE—THREE FULL-BLOODED IMPORTed Nankin Bucks. Apply to CHARLES V. MAPES, No. 132 Nassau-st.

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The ice-box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack: immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

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J. GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No 89 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 49 cents a day; 48 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in thorough order; has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 53 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

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NOTICE.—A PERFORMANCE OF HALLOCK & SMITH'S Patent State-room will take place at the Battery, on TUESDAY, July 12, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. This is to show how it leaves the ship when sinking. A number of persons will be in the room at the time. After the performance the room will remain in the water for some days for the purpose of testing its working qualities.

PORTABLE COAL GAS WORKS.—THE gas generated by the HENDRICKS BROTHERS' patent gas apparatus is the best, cheapest and most brilliant in the world. Call and judge for yourselves. It is now in constant operation at the St Denis Hotel. No. 801 Broadway, and at the German Club House, No. 104 4th av.; also at the office of the Company, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 22 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

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EBONY—A PRIME LOT OF AFRICAN FOR SALE by B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 5 years' lease of the premises. No. 244 Grand st. The Saloon Department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated, and will seat over one hundred persons. Location for business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMEZ, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 7½ to 10 A. M., and 2 to 11 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is extremely profitable, and with ordinary skill and energy will pay a net profit of $10,000 annually. The very best chance ever offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or apply personally at No 285 Canal-st., New-York.

$10,000.—PERSONS WITH THE ABOVE amount, desirous of investing in a staple manufacturing business, easily understood, yielding large profits, with ready cash sales for all that can be produced, will call, or address C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000, for the manufacture of staple articles, of ready sale for cash. The business is well established, and can double its capital annually. Or, the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office, with real name and address.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers, and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Bleak House—Brougham's Tragic Revival.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Toodles—Peter and Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Hussar—Young Actress.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Plot—Wizard Skiff—Robert Macaire.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Three Guardsmen—Out to Nurse—El Hyder.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the Times on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the Weekly Times or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some authentic particulars of the great Battle of Solferino—the name by which the engagement near the Mincio is to be known—have reached us by the arrival of the steamship *Hungarian* at Quebec, from Liverpool on the 29th ult. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Adelaide* and the *Asia*. Full details of the battle have not been received, but sufficient is known to establish the fact that the Austrians suffered a most disastrous defeat—which fact, for a wonder, they very candidly admit. One account estimates their loss at 35,000 men *hors du combat*, and the Emperor Napoleon's dispatches, while they do not estimate the number of the enemy killed, claim the capture of six or seven thousand prisoners, thirty cannon, and three flags. The Piedmontese, who were principally engaged at San Martina with heavy masses of the enemy, are represented to have performed prodigies of valor. Their losses were heavy, and those of the French are rumored to have been from ten to twelve thousand. The entire Austrian army had again withdrawn across the Mincio, and their head-quarters were at Villa Franca. Napoleon, during the battle, was constantly in the hotest of the fire, and one of his Generals, who accompanied him, had his horse shot under him. The rejoicings in Paris were universal, and preparations were making for a *Te Deum* in all the Churches in France. Meantime preparations are making by the belligerents to carry on the war on a still grander scale. The *Gazette de France* asserts that a further force of 450,000 men is to be collected for France; 40,000 men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and large reinforcements were constantly leaving for Italy. An attack on Venice and Tagliamento was expected to take place on the 28th ult. On the other side, the Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, constituting the flower of the Austrian army, were on their way to Italy. There is nothing new with reference to the intentions of Prussia. The political news from Great Britain is unimportant. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and prices were generally unchanged. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92⅜@92½ for account, ex-dividend.

By an arrival from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, at this port, we have dates from that place to the 25th of May, and later intelligence from the River Plate, from which it appears that the anticipated difficulty between the Government of Buenos Ayres and Gen. Urquiza has at last come to a head, resulting in active preparations for war. There is also a prospect of a difficulty between Montevideo and Brazil.

Two cars on the New-York Central Railroad ran off the track, on Thursday, through a new rail not having been spiked, and five or six persons were injured. Among them is Mr. Chedell, one of the Directors of the road, who was badly hurt. Nobody was killed.

The Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the present abuses in disregarding the Sunday laws should be prevented by the whole power of the Police force and of the Magistracy. Next Sunday, probably, the effort to close the places at which liquors are sold, the theatres, and the concert-rooms, will be made.

The Rev. A. Kingman Nott, pastor of the Baptist Church in Broome-street, was drowned at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, while bathing. His body was recovered, and brought to this City for interment.

On motion of John H. Anthon, Esq., with the consent of the District Attorney, a writ of error and stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Clerke in the case of Felix Sanchez, the mulatto, who was sentenced to be hung on the 22d inst., for the murder of his father-in-law. A stay has now been granted in all the cases of the men sentenced to death on July 22, and there will, therefore, be no executions until September next.

A large number of minor cases were disposed of yesterday by Judge Russell in the Court of General Sessions. John Thompson, a noted burglar, being convicted of entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Curtis, was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. Philip Wilson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. About twenty criminals were sent to the Penitentiary for periods varying from three months to two years. The Grand Jury were discharged for the Term.

Yesterday, Cotton declined ⅛ cent. ℔ lb., with sales of 1,400 bales. Flour was less active, and was 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. cheaper. Grain was in demand, at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions were plenty, and somewhat unsettled. The inquiry was moderate. Sugars continued in lively request, at buoyant prices, and with sales of 2,266 hhds. and 400 boxes. Coffee and molasses were in fair demand. Rice was quiet, as were likewise most other commodities.

The Sunday Liquor "Remonstrance."—It has been ascertained at the Police Office that of the 446 names signed with their residences to the American edition of the "Remonstrance" against closing the rum-shops on Sunday, that 38 are liquor dealers and confectioners, 118 live in New-Jersey, Long Island and other out-of-town places, 49 are "clerks," "physicians," "porters," "importers of demijohns," &c., and 241 are not to be found in the City Directory. This is not making a very forcible show, and the moral effect of the Remonstrance cannot be great.

Cheap and Lasting Monuments.

Unless very weary with life it is always pleasant to a man to fancy that he will be talked about after he is gone. Hence he gives the greater part of his life to the consideration of a monument of some sort to perpetuate his memory after death. One holds the newspapers to be considerably more enduring than Horace's perennial marble, and is satisfied that posterity will do something handsome for him if only he keeps himself before the public while alive. Another erects an "Institute," which being fire-proof is sure to be his memorial, at least until it cracks, crumbles and powders down, as a ruin, or at least until the march of improvement, availing itself of the aid of Street Commissioners who want a job, and of the Common Council, order its removal. Another founds a college, and is sure at every Commencement of a toast drunk standing to his honor. Another endows a hospital, and so insures a line annually in the Directory. Another creates a library, and mixes his fame with the springs out of which the streams of literature will flow for years to come. But Elliott Cresson, when he left the legacy of $5,000, which has just been paid over to the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of planting shade trees in the streets, cunningly devised a plan for the erection of fifty or sixty monuments a year to his blessed and erratic memory. Some of them will be badly put up, no doubt, and come to nothing, but if the Philadelphian Fathers study Downing with care, judiciously invest the capital, and scrupulously devote its interest according to the terms of the bequest, his monument will stretch through miles of avenues, and be their chief ornament many years hence. It will bud anew every Spring, clothe itself in verdure, and yield a grateful shade to thousands of wayfarers. We cannot think of another investment of so small of sum that would bring back so many always musical voices of thanks to the giver

We do a favor to wealthy people who are casting about for the pattern of a monument to commemorate their virtues and philanthropy, by suggesting that there is room enough in the City for many of the same sort that Cresson devised in his will. A pretty fair forest is already growing on Manhattan Island, though the views are a good deal obstructed by the piles of brick and brown stone. But it would add greatly to the value of property, and immensely to our enjoyment, if every street, as soon as opened and graded, were planted with trees. The owners of lots generally are wise enough to enhance the value of the property that they mean to leave vacant for many years by setting out maples, buttonwoods or elms before it. A few who own land by the block have already started avenues of chestnuts and elms; but too many whole streets where trees will be sadly wanted are still left unplanted. "The boys," who are the Vandals of our day, are the worst enemies to such improvements, making catalpas, which they value for their blossoms—willows, for their lithe twigs—and some of the locust tribes, for their pods—almost impracticable, unless the owner of the property lives in the vicinity, and either keeps a dog with a bad reputation, or starts a mission school. But with all the difficulties that stand in the way of newly-planted trees, they are so rich an ornament, and so essential to save a street from an appearance of premature desolation, that no efforts should be spared to line with them all the sidewalks of the streets that are not business thoroughfares. We bespeak a generation of Cressons for our emergency, that all coming generations of citizens may walk in the shade of their generous monuments.

But if a city looks dusty, dirty, and repulsive without trees, that country village or parish that does not abound in them all sensible Summer ramblers will avoid. Nothing atones for their lack but the immediate vicinity of the ocean; and we do not believe that Nature is always responsible for the apparent repugnance between these two greatest dog-day luxuries, as the dwellers by the seaside hold. A few years ago tree-planting clubs were fashionable in rural places. Little has been heard of them of late; we hope we shall hear more soon. This is just the season to start them, and to make them permanent.

Brooklyn Finds a Champion.—There is an old quarrel between New-York and Brooklyn, which dates back to "the beginning." New-York claims, under the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, that her boundary terminates on the Brooklyn side of the river at high-water mark, and of course that the right to run a ferry to Long Island, opposite the City, resides only in her. This claim has always been denied by the Brooklyn Municipality, and a test case was tried before the Revolutionary War. A person who established a ferry communication not far from the route of the present Fulton Ferry, refused to pay rent to New-York for it, went to the Courts and gained his suit. It was then carried by New-York to the Crown, but before the highest authority had pronounced upon it, came the Declaration of Independence, and the long war, after which no more was heard of the matter. Brooklyn has repeatedly commenced proceedings for the recovery of her privileges, but no case has ever been carried to the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile her Common Council always keeps a Committee on "Ferries and Water Rights," whose business it is to contest New-York's claims, and devise ways and means for resuming what it believes to be its rights. But the money appropriations have been scant, so the Committee has always had an easy time of it. Early this year the Board of Aldermen directed the Committee to employ competent counsel and stand by for a fight. Before counsel has troubled himself much in the matter, a new phase is presented and a new champion appears for Brooklyn. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company last Winter bid off a ten years' lease of the ferries, of which that known as "Peck-slip Ferry" is the chief, for $30,000. The old Company refusing to part with their property at the foot of South Seventh-street on terms that suited, the new Company put up their buildings at the foot of South Eighth-street, and are now running their boats from that point in Williamsburgh to Peck-slip. Meanwhile George Law, who had been running two boats between James-slip and the foot of South Tenth-street, made an arrangement with the old Company, and transferred his dépôt to South Seventh-street. A sharp opposition has been kept up since the 1st of May, and the old three cents' ferriage has been brought down to one cent on one line, and on the other the cent to cross purchased also a ticket to return. The new Company, wearying at last of a rivalry that threatens to sink money for both parties, notifies New-York that the lease they have taken is infringed upon, and that they shall expect New-York to defend the rights it guaranteed them. This New-York is prepared to do. But Mr. Law claims that the East River is a national highway, and that no municipality has an exclusive right to lease, or can prohibit any parties from navigating it. The Williamsburgh people have not been regarding Mr. Law and his opposition in any friendly light, but if he takes Brooklyn's quarrel off its hands, he bids high for their distinguished consideration. The matter now is in excellent shape. We earnestly hope that no impertinent peace-maker will interfere.

Why we go into the Country.

It is an error to suppose that people go into the country for the sake of being more comfortable during the continuance of hot weather than at home. Or if people go a Summering with any such motive in their heads, the experience of one campaign thrusts it out forever. Men leave roomy houses and all modern improvements for cramped lodgings, little to eat, and that shamefully spoiled in the cooking. They leave comfortable homes to "mount and descend the staircase of the stranger;" they give up housekeeping to be kept at the convenience of those who welcome them only for the money they bring. They make sacrifices, do long penance, suffer martyrdom, when they go a Summering, and unless exceedingly verdant, know it all before they start. And yet whoever has a glimmer of wisdom in his breast strikes for his Summer vacation and spends it in the country. One travels for pleasure, certainly. But where comes the pleasure in? On board the railroad cars, cramped with long sitting in one position, eyes full of cinders, lungs full of dust, dirty, sleepy, stupid, annoyed about baggage, insulted by conductors, shaved by runners and agents? In hotels, shunned by unfed waiters, swindled by landlords, tossing on sleepless beds? Among the mountains, panting with the steep ascent, dripping with sweat from tedious climbing, while the limbs ache terribly with weariness? Along the brooks, whipping them for trout that will not take the hook, stung by mosquitoes, and faint with hunger? In spite of all reasoning and determination to the contrary, these are unmitigated bores. Yet we rush in to suffer them, pay enormous bills for the pain, and truthfully aver when it is all over that we have had a capital time. For we go away from our "privileges," thin, pale, jaded, and incapable of doing credit to ourselves in anything we undertake, and come back, tanned, hearty, full of spirits, with courageous appetites, and ready to undertake impossibilities. The annoyances of the way, the hourly martyrdoms, we learn to make light of, if at the end there is a fat experience, and something to show for the expense. We are all ruminating animals, and experience far more pleasure in chewing the cud than in cropping the pasture. Our people are of a breed that is incapable of absolute rest for more than one night at a time. The nearest approach it can make is to change its kind of work, and by one fire burn out another. Those men and newspapers lose their labor, then, who preach up the humbug of going to the country for the pleasure of the thing. It is not the pleasure of going, but of having been, that charms us. The Summer vacation was the outgrowth of a common necessity—it was the "indication of nature," as the physicians say, and must be heeded. Employers who do not give their men a few weeks' respite cheat themselves; and those who from choice stick by the City throughout the dog-days, find before Winter that they are traveling in a rut; their thoughts run in gullies through their brains, their ideas travel in a circle whose diameter grows shorter at every revolution, till they turn on a pivot, facing every new demand on call, but unable to make a step of progress towards the accomplishment of any purpose.

Senator Doolittle's Views of the Negro Question.—The orator of the day at Buffalo, on the 4th inst, was the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Senator in Congress from the State of Wisconsin. We have perused a synopsis of his remarks—the speech itself being *extempore*—as published in the Buffalo papers, with an interest, caused chiefly by Mr. Doolittle's opinions in reference to the destiny of the colored inhabitants of the United States. It may be recollected that during the late session of Congress he introduced a resolution in the Senate favoring the eventual colonization of the blacks, whether bond or free, in Central America. His proposition met with little consideration; but it is not for that reason undeserving of regard; and Mr. Doolittle seized upon the appropriate occasion presented by the Buffalo celebration for its renewal before a a popular assembly. Disclaiming all desire to touch upon those topics connected with Slavery which have become involved in the vexed sea of party strife, he called the serious attention of his hearers to the question—"What is to become of the African people in America?"

Says he:

> This question "is the absorbing question of our own epoch and generation. If we look into the free States we find that very few among them are prepared to admit negroes to the rights of citizenship. In this State, when the question was submitted, whether they should be admitted to a footing of equality with white population, it was voted down by a majority of 190,000. In almost all the free States bordering on the Slave States, their Constitutions deny to them all political rights. The Constitutions of most of the new States provide that negroes shall not be permitted to live within their jurisdictions. Several of the slave States have passed laws providing for reducing free colored men again to a state of bondage. Such a law was passed in the State of Arkansas. Such a law also passed one branch of the Legislature of Missouri, adding to the penalty the confiscation of their property. Similar laws have been proposed in Maryland, Virginia, and several of the old slave States. The question returns—what will you do for them, and what will you do with them? Shall they be put to the sword, or shall they be brought to the auction block."

The solution of this grave national problem, in the opinion of Senator Doolittle, is to be found in providing an outlet southward on this continent for the black race. Unless this be done, he holds that our Gulf States will become Africanized, so that, in the words of John Randolph, "if the slaves do not run away from their masters, the masters will run away from their slaves."

Mr. Doolittle does not overrate the importance of this subject, nor are his views without a strong support in reason and practical good sense. The abolition of Slavery by no means disposes of the negro question. Even could every slave be set free to-morrow, there would still remain the tremendous responsibility and burden of providing for a black population numbering scarcely less than four million souls. That so great a mass of colored people is to remain, in freedom and equality among us, cannot for a moment be supposed.

Such a conclusion is barred by the events of our history and the experience of every Free State. It is not necessary to discuss in this connection the abstract justice or injustice of refusing the negroes a permanent residence within our boundaries. That is not the practical question. Mr. Doolittle tells us facts enough to show the necessity of colonization; and the quarter he proposes in which to plant the black race deserves the careful consideration of statesmen and philanthropists.

[illegible]

Whoever will [illegible] walk to business, along any of the [illegible] shaded with old trees, will see trunks [illegible] white millers. In Brooklyn, especially, the [illegible] is plenty, and if there is a breeze stirring, the sidewalks look as if dotted with great snow-flakes. These millers are very tame, as yet, submitting to be lifted by their wings and inspected at leisure. They are of a spotless white; their antennæ, to the naked eye, look like quills; and the fine dust that clings to the thumb and finger that lifted them, under the microscope are perfect feathers. More narrowly inspected, their bodies show a beautiful tint of green; in short, they look like emblems of innocence growing out of verdancy. In a week or two the gutters will be white with them, giving at first the impression that the housekeepers have been sweeping a shower of catalpa blossoms from the sidewalk, or to those who do not know the stolid consistence of our City authorities, that, in a sudden frenzy of respect for the public health, the kennels and gutters have been strewn with lime. But the demure lepidopterous blossoms that look so pure and innocent are the fathers and mothers of the span-worms that, in the hot Summer, will turn all our trees into nuisances, and make quiet citizens invoke with sudden enthusiasm the sacred memory of the gods. The coolness of the past Spring and Summer has not been favorable to the development of the nuisance in its aggravation; still all men who wear a mustache have even this year shuddered to find occasionally that the brown wretches were dangling from their cherished ornaments, when their waxed-ends have broken the web by which the inch-worm was climbing back to the branch from which the wind had shaken it. Many trees in *the* Park (we mean, of course, the City Hall triangle, where a dainty little park used to be) are in full leaf, and are ornaments now, which, last year at this time, were leafless, and little else than bare frames to suspend the span-worms from; which difference in favor of 1859 is not owing to any municipal care for the honored relics of a once cherished park, but simply to the fact that the mercury has kept cool in the thermometer, and the mortality tables kept pretty free of *coup de soleil* during June. It would not be difficult, however, to give us for next Summer a greater immunity from the pest than we have this year enjoyed, even if it should be as hot in June as if New-York sweltered under the Equator, and the mercury had taken up its permanent abode among the nineties. The newspapers have been recommending that bonfires be kindled under the trees, with the expectation that the insects, while in their winged state, would hover to the flames and be consumed. We have not seen this tried, and know not how effectual it would be. The span-worm's "perfect insect" is a *miller*, however; it flies most by day, and for that reason the fires might fail to tempt them in large numbers to their ruin. But the *imago* of the leaf-rollers, with which all our trees abound, are *moths*—night-flies—and the bonfires would no doubt involve them in a great slaughter. If the reader, in passing through the Park, will inspect the trunks of the older trees, and see how under the sheltering edge of each old wound in them, and under the loose flakes of bark, and, looking upward, how the larger branches are almost covered with cocoons, a more effectual prevention of the nuisance will suggest itself. There is scarcely an exception to the rule that the larger branches of the older trees just now are abundant in these cocoons. Not even the ailanthus is entirely free—not even the *male* ailanthus, to which all the sickening odor is attributable, and which may easily be distinguished by its clusters of long stems, thinly set with small staminate flowers, horribly-scented, and yielding, when struck at this season, a yellow dust from the female, which bears clusters of purplish pods that are never offensive, and a little later in the Summer add much to the beauty of our street-foliage.

And in passing, we ought to say that, sickening as this odor of the male ailanthus is, it will not account for all the bad smells that the citizen encounters while its pollen loads the air. A gentleman who, in prosecuting his physiological studies, is accustomed to submit all manner of fish and flesh to his dissecting knife, went home late at night after one of the hottest days of last week, to find his house redolent of a most ancient and fish-like smell. Biddy, on being questioned, gave it as her opinion that it came from the poisonous ailanthus before the door. All the windows had been open through the day, and she volunteered the opinion that if the windows were kept closed and the trees cut down, it would speedily disappear. A more careful inspection, however, betrayed the fact that the odor arose not from Mr. Downing's pest, but jointly from the cadavers of a lobster and a blue fish, which, after furnishing the lesson in comparative anatomy in the morning, Biddy had neglected to give a decent burial. This is by the way, however.

Each of these grey cocoons with which the tree trunks are studded, and the larger branches coated, has within it the larva of a span-worm, out of which, in a few days, the white miller will emerge. Now if the owner of the tree, or the Park-keeper, will take the trouble to visit each tree, and with a stout jack-knife or a scraper will remove each of these cocoons and burn them, (and it would take but an hour or two to clear of every one a good-sized tree,) he will find next Summer that his tree is a green and leafy ornament, while his neighbor's is an unmitigated nuisance. This work should be done soon, however. The emerging butterfly stops near the spot where its cast-off larva-case is attached, dries its wings in the sun, flutters about briefly to find a mate, the female deposits her score or two of eggs close by each other on the bark of the tree, and dies. These eggs are green, hard, like beads, and scarcely half the size of a common pin-head. One can hardly fail to find them on the trunk of any tree that was infested by the worms, and probably close by them another cluster, stained by the storms of several months to very nearly the color of the bark they are glued on, the minute opening into each of which shows that the insect long ago crawled out and went about his business of growing, gorging on leaves, spinning his cocoon, emerging as an emblem of innocence, and, perhaps, fathering this new brood alongside. These are small subjects for grave journals to discuss, but perhaps as essential to the immediate comfort of citizens as another victory of the Allies would be, or another walk on a tight-rope across Niagara.

The Humboldt Obsequies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make through the columns of your valuable journal a few remarks in regard to the funeral services to be held by the Germans of this City in honor of the late Baron von Humboldt, on Monday, the 11th inst. I have already read the programme in the various German papers, and it appears to me, as also to many of my friends, that a part of the arrangements is the greatest humbug ever to be attempted. If the great and good Alexander von Humboldt could have foreseen that his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic would honor his memory in such an absurd, nay, ridiculous way, I am sure he would have prohibited it. What do you for instance say, that 24 *learned Germans* (Gelehrte) *dressed in the deepest mourning* shall follow the catafalque? I do not in the least doubt that many intelligent Germans are residing within this City, but then I never thought that 24 learned Germans, men representing the various sciences, were in our midst; for certainly I do not call the thousands of Germans learned or scientific who follow here rather the study of drinking lager and glorifying in the reminiscences of their past student's life—a life during which to my own knowledge most of them have not so much profited. In conclusion, I wish to say that it is the opinion of the intelligent portion of the Germans that the celebration ought to have been performed long ago, and in a manner becoming and unostentatiously, just as the American Geographical and Statistical Society has done it.

Yours truly, H. R.

Burglary in New-Jersey.—For some time past, during this and the last Summer, a large number of house robberies have been committed along the Jersey shore, between Bulls Ferry and Fort Lee, by persons in boats from New-York. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning these accomplished experts entered a Summer residence near Guttenberg, by means of nippers to the door keys, and got off with a gold watch and chain of some value. The watch was No. 15,858, with hunting case, with a peculiar chain of massive knots of gold, studded with squares of blue stone set in gold.

[illegible] the following [illegible] No. 106," published in [illegible] of the 6th, from the Commander-in-Chief, disbanding the Twelfth Regiment—with the [illegible]-official orders added from Gens. Sandford and [illegible]: "We concur with the Commander-in-Chief in disbanding" &c., &c. We believe that it is usual, in all military organizations in all military nations, for *supersor* officers to concur or non-concur with their inferior officer's actions as they deem most proper—and that inferior officers not only concur, but they obey their superior. Notwithstanding that the London *Times* recently did the United Statse the honor to refer to the perfection of our Militia organization, we are free to confess that its organization, like the above order, is, militarily speaking, in an inverse position—things are always done by inverted actions, without any fixed military principle.

To explain our position, as individuals: The principles of the position assumed by the members of the Twelfth Regiment are as follows:

The origin of the Twelfth Regiment was the consolidation, by act of the Legislative bodies, of all the uniformed Militia of this County, comprising the several "crack" companies of our City, to wit: the Independence Guard, Tompkins Blues, Light Guard, &c., &c. These companies were all native Americans by birth, notorious, celebrated and famed for the perfection of their organization, their discipline and military bearing. If the Regiment has not progressed in numerical force or in discipline, the fact must be attributed, not to the fault of the Regiment collectively, or to the men individually; not to the lack of any *esprit du corps*, nor to the absence of a true American military spirit. The misfortunes of the Regiment lie deep in the rotten military mode of governing our military volunteer system—by which mode of government a disgust has been engendered in the breast of every free-feeling, generous-spirited man; a disgust which, during the last fifteen years, has driven almost every native-born citizen from the First Division, and which has allowed its ranks to be filled by our German and Irish fellow-citizens, that of the "four thousand" troops that paraded on the 4th inst. hardly eight hundred, including officers, of this number were of American parentage.

The Seventh Regiment stands apart in this respect. Its *morale*, its discipline, its integrity, rest entirely upon the merits of every soldier individually. The State Military Bureau has had no more to do with the organization and splendid military discipline, order and moral position of this Regiment, than it has had in the organization of the Zouaves in Italy.

The peculiar merit of our military system is *disorganization*. To the Captains of companies alone remain the merit of keeping their companies together; all action above this, by superior officers, is to fret and worry the men from the ranks. This peculiarity of our militia system bears heavily upon the Twelfth Regiment. The men selected and elected for their commandant Col. Cocks, a bit of a military martinet, but a true soldier. This gentleman had been a member of the Legislature, in which capacity he caused to be passed certain additions to the Militia Laws, *compelling* Major and Brigadier Generals to instruct their commands in field and other evolutions. This law called forth all the indignation of these officers on the head of Col. Cocks. The first opportunity, he was charged with divers offences; tried, and, of course, *cashiered*. Then, he was elected Colonel to the Twelfth Regiment, and for a *negative offence*, was again brought before a Court Martial, tried, and of course, *cashiered*; for what else could have occurred when the officers bringing him to trial were at once his accusers and his judges. Of course, they will "*concur*" with the Commander-in-Chief.

Americans have ever been justly accorded "a law-abiding people." In this respect the members of the Twelfth Regiment severally, and combined in official military organization, have not only as loyal citizens obeyed the laws, but they have helped to sustain them when they have been assailed by others. May not the members of the Twelfth Regiment then appeal to the sympathy and moral support of their fellow-citizens of this great City, when they shall know of the great wrong and the injustice done them by the military magnates of the State.

☞ These are the wrongs and the injustice that the Twelfth Regiment complain of, to wit:

The Twelfth Regiment was formed by the consolidation of the *élite* of American (crack) highly-disciplined Companies, which have added lustre to the military reputation of the State for the last thirty years.

That these Companies have expended within this period over a half million of dollars to uniform and maintain the military prestige and name and fame of the New-York Militia.

That these Companies elected Colonel Cocks, who is unfortunately obnoxious to the powers that be.

That the Regiment is uniformed according to law, and numerically stronger than the Second, Fifty-fifth, Tenth and other Regiments attached to the First Division, several of the members of which Regiments are not legal citizens, while *two hundred and eighty men* of the Twelfth Regiment are native-born citizens.

That the Twelfth Regiment is ordered to be consolidated with a Regiment far inferior in numbers, inferior in discipline, in uniform and in military spirit.

The Twelfth Regiment has a right to respectfully ask why a new Regiment—the Highland Guard—inferior in numbers, inferior in citizenship, and permitted to wear a *foreign illegal uniform*, should be organized? Why is it not consolidated with the Tenth Regiment, also wearing uniforms *foreign* to the State regulation dress?

The Twelfth Regiment has a right to respectfully ask why the Fifty-fifth is illegally divided, and one half permitted (although both halves combined are inferior in number to the Twelfth Regiment) to wear a foreign uniform and the other half to be organized into a separate battalion? why not consolidate these either one or both halves of the Fifty-fifth with the Tenth Regiment, if consolidation be necessary to the benefit of the service.

The Twelfth Regiment, feeling that the attempt to consolidate them with the Tenth Regiment, is to deprive the members of their dearest right, their elective franchise—the constitutional right to elect their own Governor, officer, or Commandant—the superior officers fearing that they (the Twelfth Regiment) would reëlect their late Commandant, Col. Cocks, cashiered, have sought the power of their position to consolidate the Twelfth Regiment with the Tenth Regiment, possessing a Colonel, to prevent them, the members of the Twelfth, availing themselves of their invested rights to *elect* and *select* a Commandant of their own choosing.

If, under such circumstances, the members of the Twelfth Regiment, viewing all these *outre* acts of the Military Bureau at head quarters, and the persecution of their immediate, commanding superior officers, they, as free American citizens, have deemed it incumbent upon themselves to ask of the Military Bureau that justice which they considered themselves entitled to; and their petition being treated with contempt, and they left without redress. If, under such circumstances, they have evinced any impatient feeling of wrong, or may have been guilty of any impulsive action in simply exhibiting their *bona fide* numerical strength and actual *legal existence*, they could be influenced with no feeling of disrespect to their Commander-in-Chief or any of his subordinates, and certainly with no desire to outrage public feeling, whose sympathy it was, *and is*, their desire to obtain. They have as mildly and energetically as the circumstances would permit, evinced only those feelings which characterized their fathers who threw overboard the tea illegally taxed upon them, and whose spirit fought and won for us the National Independence, which the militia form the chief illustration in the annual celebration of the event. The members of the Twelfth are proud in being the descendants of these glorious men, and trust that while they never may be found wanting in respect to their *lawfully* elected Commandant, Governor, &c., &c.; that while they maintain their own self-respect, and sustain the institutions and authorities of their beloved country, that their fellow-citizens will not only sympathize with them, but that they will afford them all their moral support, where they do no wrong; but simply ask for and earnestly seek to maintain the invested rights of American citizens, whether in their capacity of volunteer, citizen soldiers, or law-abiding civilians.

ONE OF THEM.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

From the Albany Argus, 8th.

The express train, due here at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, ran off the track about a mile this side of the Oneida station. We saw the conductor, Mr. Yates, last evening, and learned from him the following particulars:

At the place of the accident there was an embankment about 15 feet high. The engine, tender, baggage car, and smoking car, kept the track. The five passenger-cars went off, and the two first of them went down the embankment and upset. The first and second cars uncoupled as they went off the rail, letting the second go down the bank, while the first was dragged along across a bridge, over a road-way, which threw the rear end up, and precipitated it down the bank. The brakeman on the rear of this car fell under the car in the ditch, but was not seriously injured.

No person was killed and no one is supposed to be dangerously injured.

A lady from Middlebury, and another from Rutland, Vt., had each a collar-bone broken.

A lady from Wayne County had the small bone of her leg broken.

Another lady from the same county appeared to have been injured internally, so as to cause vomiting, but how seriously it was not known when our informant left.

Mr. Chedell, of Auburn, one of the Directors, had his shoulder dislocated. The intelligence last evening was that he was tolerably comfortable.

A lady whose ankle was dislocated came down on the evening train and went to Troy.

Other persons received bruises and scratches, but none, so far as we could learn, of a very serious character.

The only information as to the cause of the accident, which we obtained, was that it was supposed to have resulted from the springing or spreading of the rails.

From the Albany Journal of last evening.

The train was moving very rapidly when it came upon a rail which had just been put down, but which had not been sufficiently spiked. The result was that it was displaced, and two of the passenger-cars were thrown off the track. The first of the two was badly broken. The other was not.

Three ladies had their shoulders dislocated; one had the small bone of one of her limbs broken; [illegible] on the forehead; Mr. [illegible] dislocated, and several [illegible] bruised, but no one was otherwise [illegible] injured. The escape was a miracle.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Utica, N. Y., Friday, July 8.

No deaths have yet occurred from the railroad accident at Oneida yesterday. The injured are all reported doing well. Four of them only remain at the place where the accident occurred. The wrecked cars have all been removed, and the track is again in perfect order. Mr. Chedell, the director of the road who was injured, returned home to Auburn this forenoon.

Increasing Salaries in the Custom House.

The following general circular has been addressed, by the Collector to the "heads of divisions" in the Custom-house:

Custom-house, Collector's Office,
New-York, July 5, 1859.

Sir: The course determined upon by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the expense of collecting the revenue, viz.: The decrease of the number of employes, and in some instances an advance of salary of those retained, having been carried into effect in your division, I have to impress upon you, and through you upon the clerks over which you have supervision, the following views as entertained and expressed by the Hon. Howell Cobb:

"The Department takes this occasion to say that in allowing the increased compensation to the employes of the customs at New-York, agreeably to the recommendations of the heads of divisions, it has been governed by a desire to do justice to merit, and increase the fidelity of the officials, and thereby secure promptitude in and devotion to the discharge of their respective duties. It is expected that in future there will be a greater degree of attention paid to the regulations of the Department, and that the employes will evince their desire to justify the confidence reposed in them by an increased vigilance and attention to the public service. Should the Department be disappointed in these reasonable expectations, the advance allowed will immediately be withdrawn. If, in consequence of want of industry and attention on the part of the officials, it shall become necessary to increase the clerical force in any division in which the salaries have been increased, it will cause the increased salaries in that division to be reduced.

It is the determination of the Department to hold the heads of divisions accountable for the proper and faithful conduct of the business in their respective divisions, and it is expected that they, as well as all chief officers, will be promptly at their posts of duty at 9 A. M., and there remain until the business of each day has been completed; and any violation of this rule on their part, or neglect to report promptly to the Collector any infractions or delinquencies on the part of other officials, must be considered cause of removal by the Collector."

Requiring your unremitted attention to the foregoing,

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To ——— ———, Deputy Collector, in charge ——— Division.

List of Officers whose Salaries were Advanced, to take effect from and after the 30th June, 1859:

Clerks.	From.	To.
FIRST DIVISION.		
John J. Rowan	$1,300	$1,400
Francis Robinson	1,200	1,400
Ashbury W. Kirk	1,100	1,400
Edward Cozzens	1,100	1,300
Frederick Ogden	1,100	1,300
James H. Clark	1,100	1,300
Evan M. Johnson, Jr.	1,100	1,200
James H. Roome	1,100	1,200
THIRD DIVISION.		
Edward Remsen	1,400	1,500
Charles Eble	1,300	1,500
John E. Fay	1,100	1,400
Samuel N. Burrill	1,000	1,300
Timothy W. Smith	1,100	1,300
T. B. Chase	1,100	1,200
John A. McSorley	1,100	1,300
Daniel C. Pentz	1,100	1,300
Charles J. Kelly	1,100	1,200
Peter H. Dimond	1,100	1,200
Calvin J. Mills	1,100	1,200
Charles H. Cooper	1,000	1,200
George A. Booth	1,000	1,100
Lewis Voight	600	1,100
FIFTH DIVISION.		
Ed. D. Ogden, (Entry Clerk)	1,800	2,000
Wm. H. Rogers, (Messenger)	300	400
SEVENTH DIVISION.		
E. M. Evans, (Chief Liquid'g Clk.)	1,500	1,600
John Scarlett	1,100	1,400
John R. Bleecker	1,100	1,400
Wm. D. Odell	1,100	1,400
Peter P. Post	1,100	1,400
Robert H. Woolsey	1,100	1,400
Wm. H. Havens	1,000	1,400
Francis A. Murphy	1,000	1,400
James Sutherland	1,100	1,200
T. S. Thorpe	1,100	1,200
John A. Dalrymple	900	1,200
Samuel Eckel	1,100	1,200
Henry B. Cornell	900	1,100
Wm. J. Henry	900	1,000
James J. Jewett	1,000	1,100

Slightly Verdant.

Mayor Tiemann recently received a letter addressed to his care for "Mr. S. D. Day, or the Cashier of the Globe Bank, N. Y., New-York City." The Mayor could not ascertain that there was any such bank in this City; neither could he learn who Mr. Day was, or where he was to be found. So yesterday he determined to open the letter, hoping thus to learn more accurately what its ultimate destination was intended to be. It contained a $5 bill of the "Globe Bank," which was well worn, was dated "May 5, 1840," and ran thus:

New-Massillon, Wayne Co., Ill., June 30, 1859.

Mr. Cashier: Your money will not pass out here at par, and I have concluded rather than disgrace your bank by letting it go at less than its face. I just send it to you, and have you to send me $5 in current money, minus your expense in sending, or as much as you can stand, and oblige F. CAREWS.

Direct as above.

The Mayor does not expect to meet with the Cashier of the Globe Bank very speedily.

Governmental Economy—Reduction in the Pension Office.—The *Constitution*, July 8, says:

"It has been generally known for some months past that the diminution in the business of the Pension Bureau would, about the present period, require a corresponding reduction of its clerical force; and that, for the present fiscal year, no appropriation was asked for a continuance of the force heretofore required in the execution of the Bounty-Land law of 1855, although claims continue to be presented under its provisions, occasionally to the number of three hundred per day. We learn that on the 6th inst. the number of its employes was cut down to its regular or permanent establishment. This duty must have devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions much responsibility and delicate discrimination. We know but little of any of the gentlemen affected by this work of reform; but from the character of the public functionaries whose duty it was to perform it, we doubt not but that the public interests were duly conserved, and inconvenience to individuals avoided as far as possible. This is the second time, during the present Administration, that retrenchment has been required and executed in the Pension Office—its present clerical force being now about one-half of what it was on the 4th March, 1857.

Fire in Henry-street.—Last night, shortly after 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 233 Henry-street, occupied by William D. Murphy, but from what cause is not known. The firemen of the district were early on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. But little damage was sustained.

Fourteen Persons Drowned—Sad Result of a Pleasure Excursion.—An extra of the Adrian (Mich.) *Expositor*, July 5, has the following: "A sad accident occurred, yesterday afternoon, at Clear Lake, Steuben County, Ia., twenty miles south of Hillsdale, by the upsetting of a sailboat containing a party of twenty-seven persons, mostly ladies and children, fourteen of whom were drowned. Several of the number were residents of the town of Reading, Hillsdale County. The following are the names of those drowned from Reading, Hillsdale County: Mrs. Wm. Turner and adopted daughter, about five years old; Miss Louisa Turner, daughter of Nelson Turner, aged about twenty, who was formerly a student of Hillsdale College; a son of Nelson Turner, aged nine years; Danforth Berry and wife, and brother; Jefferson Berry. The following were from Hillsdale County and Indiana: Mr. Lyman Steel and sister-in-law; Miss Lampson, of Woodbridge. Mr. Sign, the owner of the boat, was also lost. The names of the others we have not yet learned.

A Penang paper states that the Nutmeg crop is a failure. The death of the trees is going on to such an alarming extent, that it is calculated there will not be a single Nutmeg tree left in the island in the course of ten years hence. A Singapore journal adds: "We much regret to observe that this painful conclusion coincides with what we expressed with reference to Singapore some weeks since. On the part of the Government everything has been done that suggested itself, to avert the evil of which the Straits planters complain. Dr. Oxley was deputed to proceed to the Moluccas in order to procure seedlings and nuts of the true stock, the expense of his mission being chiefly borne by the Government of India, the new stock being supplied at the lowest possible rate. Unfortunately, notwithstanding Dr. Oxley's mission, the disease has widely increased, to such an extent as to threaten the annihilation of the important spices, nutmegs and mace, so that speculators are not much disposed to enter upon the culture in the face of certain loss. The large nutmeg plantations belonging to Dr. Oxley and Mr. Prinsep exist only in the name, the ground being laid out for building purposes, and such nutmeg trees as remain being retained as ornamental trees. Singapore, like Penang, will in a few years be without nutmeg trees, leaving this branch of the spice trade almost entirely in the hands of our Dutch neighbors."

Our exchanges from a number of places East and West report a slight frost, occurring on the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th inst. The Rochester *Union* says: "It is our impression that there were signs of frost visible hereabouts at that time, but the chill was too slight to injure vegetation. On the evening of the 3d the weather was so cool that fires were kept in many dwellings in the city to make them comfortable, and the morning of the 4th was more like one in October than July."

The Post-office Department has issued for the quarter ending June 30th, 1859, postage-stamps and stamped envelopes to the value of $1,604,000. This is a large increase over last year.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—For a week past a number of well-executed counterfeit bills, of the denomination of $5, on the Stissing Bank, Pine Plains, N. Y., have been passed in this City. Three men, named EDWARD HALL, JOHN RENNETT and THOS. RAWLEY, on Thursday night, about 9½ o'clock, offered one of the bad bills to Mr. RODNEY COCHRAN, keeper of the Columbian Hotel, corner of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, in payment for refreshments. The bill was accepted after some hesitation, but scarcely had the parties left the premises before Mr. COCHRAN suspected that he had been imposed upon, as he observed them throw away half a pie which they had just purchased. Referring to a *Bank Note Detector* he ascertained that the bill was a counterfeit, so he determined to follow the men. They meantime proceeded to the porter-house of Mr. HENRY BRUHUS, corner of Sixty-ninth street and Broadway, and tendered him one of the bogus $5 in payment for drinks, but Mr. BRUHUS refused it, saying he had been victimized a day or two before in taking that sort of money, and showed them a supplement to a *Bank Note Detector*, which described the bill as a counterfeit. The men expressed surprise and paid their score in good money. Leaving the saloon they were about to drive off in a wagon when Mr. COCHRAN came up and had the three arrested by the Twenty-second Ward Police. Justice KELLY held them for examination.

STRUCK BY A STICK OF TIMBER.—An unknown boy, while passing through Centre-street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked senseless by a heavy piece of timber, which fell from the fourth story window of HANSON's piano factory, No. 100 Centre street. Officer COTTRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who witnessed the occurrence, took the boy to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Two workmen in the piano factory, named LUDWIG MILLER and FREDERICK DERALF, were afterwards arrested and committed by Justice CONNOLLY for gross carelessness in letting the timber fall.

THE FOURTH WARD READING AND COFFEE ROOM.—This institution received yesterday a very handsome ice pitcher, suitably engraved, as a present from BRAY & MANUEL, of No. 15 Maiden-lane, accompanied by an encouraging letter to ORVILLE GARDNER, the Superintendent. We learn that the reading-room is in a promising if not in a flourishing condition, and that if some dozen or more of the merchants of New-York will contribute from their stock, as Messrs. BRAY & MANUEL have done, such articles as are wanted by the new reading room, its success will be certain.

SELF-MURDER WHILE INSANE.—THOMAS WILSON, an Englishman, 42 years of age, who resided at No. 287 West Seventeenth-street, on the 23d ult., in an attack of delirium tremens, cut his throat with a razor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lingered until Thursday last. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. WILSON had been a man of very intemperate habits. He leaves a wife and family.

FOUND DROWNED.—A child, six years of age, named WM. MCCORMACK, who lived with his parents at No. 301 East Fourteenth-street, was yesterday found in the water at the dumping-place foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. The little fellow had been missing since the 4th inst. It is supposed he wandered to the docks and fell overboard. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict was given of "Death by drowning."

CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.—For the benefit of the parties referred to in the TIMES, a short time ago, the sum of $140 55 was received at our business office. Yesterday, our messenger, on entering the house for the purpose of paying to the family that portion of the sum recently collected, found the body of the oldest of the two brothers laid out for burial.

Police Commissioners.

THE LAWS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY TO BE ENFORCED.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STILLMAN presiding, and all the members of the Board present, Mr. Ullshoeffer presented the following report with reference to the enforcement of the Sunday laws: The Committee on Laws and Ordinances, having considered the petitions for and remonstrances against the enforcement of the existing laws relative to the observance of Sunday, respectfully offer the following resolutions:

1. This Board is bound, by its organization, to enforce the laws as they exist; it being a well-settled principle that the administrative departments cannot excuse enforcing a law on the ground of doubts as to its conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution.

2. The Christian religion is that which has always existed since the settlement of the country, and now exists in these United States, recognized and professed by the masses of the people of various religious denominations, and nearly all of which regard the Christian Sabbath as a part of their religion.

3. That the highest judicial authorities regard the Christian religion as the prevailing religion of the country; and that the protection of the rights of all other religions must still leave the principles, practices and laws of the whole Christian community paramount and in full force.

4. That the true principles of religious liberty do not allow the smallest portions of the community to call upon the great masses of the people to abandon the enforcement of those Sunday laws which have existed since the settlement of the country.

5. That present abuses in disregarding the Sunday laws, particularly in public exhibitions on Sundays, and trafficking in liquors and other like things, should, as far as the law allows, be prevented by the whole power of the Police Force, and of the Magistracy.

6. That the laws of the land, in conformity with the opinions of the masses of the people in regard to moral principles and practices, and for the punishment of transgressors *on any day of the week*, are not to be disregarded or repealed because of peculiar notions of morals entertained by small portions of the community.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The resignations of Samuel W. Ellis, of the Third, John G. Forbes, of the Fourteenth, and Charles Albertson, of the Second Precincts, were presented and accepted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

A general order will probably be issued by the General Superintendent, to-day, directing the Police to see that all places at which liquor is sold, and all theatres, be closed on the next and all succeeding Sabbaths, and that the proprietors of all such places, who refuse to comply with the law, be arrested.

Commissioners of Heath.

THE CASE OF THE JOHN BOYNTON.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 o'clock, present all the members. Dr. GUNN called the attention of the Board to the case of the brig *John Boynton*, which arrived from Port-au-Prince about a week since; the Captain of which (Capt. Wm. Blye) died yesterday at his residence in Brooklyn, as reported of yellow fever. Dr. GUNN stated that he had seen the Captain on his arrival—that he was then apparently well, and had no symptom of yellow fever. Dr. WALSER had also seen him, and he reported it a case of intermittent fever. Dr. GUNN also stated that the certificate of the Consul of Port-au-Prince had been received by him, stating that no yellow fever was in that port, also that several Captains who had recently arrived had made affidavits to the same effect; that there were no cases of yellow fever on board the vessel. The vessel, however, was detained a few days for observation, and was then permitted to come up, and was now lying in the stream, with a stream permit. Dr. ROCKWELL also reported that he was requested by Mayor TIEMANN to visit the case and obtain all the information he could in relation to the facts of the case; that he was unable to see the case, but from all the information he could collect, he was satisfied the man did not die of yellow fever. Dr. BOYD stated that he saw the corpse of the Captain; that from its appearance he deemed that *an investigation was necessary*, but that he did not determine, and did not report to any one, that it was a case of yellow fever.

The testimony of the mate of the vessel was taken, to the effect that there was no fever in Port-au-Prince; that he had had yellow fever himself, and had seen other persons sick with it; that he had been in the trade between this port and Port-au-Prince three years, and that he was satisfied the Captain did not die of yellow fever. Dr. GUNN further stated that the Captain had three distinct paroxysms of fever, which clearly distinguished it from yellow fever which has but one paroxysm.

President MCSPEDON thereupon offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Health, after a full and careful investigation of the cause of death of the Captain of the brig *John Boynton*, unhesitatingly pronounce the rumor of its being a case of yellow fever as unfounded, and also that the Commissioners deny that Dr. Boyd reported it as such.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the cargo is to be transhipped to another port, the abovenamed vessel be permitted to lighter her cargo from the stream, and that the Inspector of Vessels attend to fumigating her thoroughly after the discharge of her cargo.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Yellow Fever Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the TIMES of yesterday to the effect that the Captain of the *John Boynton* died of yellow fever, &c., is erroneous. The certificate of the American Consul at Port-au-Prince, and the affidavits of the mate and passengers of the *Boynton*, now on file at the Health Office, prove that Port-au-Prince is free from contagious and infectious diseases, and the Health Officer, the Deputy-Health Officer and the attending physician all concur in the opinion that Capt. BLYE died of bilious remittent fever and consequent congestion of the brain. Dr. BOYD, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, denies having made the statement that Capt. BLYE died of yellow fever. Dr. BOYD did not see Capt. BLYE until after his death.

THEO. WALSER,
Deputy Health Officer.

[We published the statement upon the authority of creditable men, who averred that Health-Officer BOYD pronounced it without qualification yellow fever. Under the new theories, however, that prevail concerning quarantine and yellow fever, it ought to make no difference whether Capt. BLYE died of yellow fever, "doubtful" or bilious fever.]

Police Reports.

ROBBERY OF A RAILROAD BOND.—Mr. Adolphus G. Mangel, of No. 242 Pearl-street, yesterday made a complaint against Louis Hananer, his book keeper, and Emil Calmon, a porter in his employ, for the alleged purloining of a bond of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. Mr. Mangel valued the bond at $121, and swears that it was stolen about the first of last February. He missed it about that time, but concluded it had been lost or mislaid. Upon inquiry, however, of the President of the road whether he would pay the January interest without the production of the bond, the latter replied that the interest had been already paid, about the first of February, to the defendant Hananer. Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the two men, and Justice CONNOLLY committed them to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

INJURED IN A ROW.—Thomas Brennan said something which reflected on the fair fame of Mrs. John Williams, *alias* Thompson, on Thursday night, at No. 130 Mulberry-street. Mrs. Thompson's husband thereupon broke Brennan's skull with a hatchet. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

CLUBBED FOR HIS CURIOSITY.—Robert Stephens saw a street fight on the corner of New Canal-street and Baxter, as he was walking home from his work. His curiosity induced him to linger to see the result. The Police arriving, Stephens ran off fearing an arrest. The officers pursued, overtook and beat him soundly with their clubs. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested Geo. Concklin, 23 years of age, on a charge of attempting to rob Mr. H. Myers as he was passing through the Park on Wednesday night. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—TERENCE O'CONNER was brought before Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, on a charge of committing a serious assault and battery upon the person of PERRIN HINES, Wednesday night, on Baltic, near Hoyt-street. The complainant was found insensible upon the sidewalk in Baltic-street by the Police, suffering from a severe contusion on the head. He was restored to consciousness, when he stated that he had been beaten by O'CONNER. The accused, who keeps a liquor store, says complainant came to his place after he had closed up and demanded admission, which demand he refused to comply with and told him to go away. Instead of obeying orders, HINES commenced kicking at the door, when O'CONNER came out and clubbed him. The accused was committed for examination.

BASE BALL.—Two new base ball clubs have recently been organized in this city. One called the Reindeer has elected the following officers: President, J. A. SANFORD; Vice-President, E. SELPHO; Secretary, J. W. VAIL; Treasurer, W. MULFORD. The name of the other Club is Eagle, of which the following-named persons have been elected to fill the various offices: President, S. H. WILLIAMS; Vice-President, A. D. WILSON; Secretary, FRANK HARPER; Treasurer, WALTER J. BILLINGS.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The keeper of a small store on Atlantic-street, named SMITH, passed a $2 counterfeit bill, yesterday afternoon, upon a woman peddling bouquets. The character of the bill was immediately discovered, but the storekeeper refused to take it back. The person holding the bill applied to the Deputy-Superintendent's office, when Detective HIGGINS took the case in charge, and the person who passed the bill was finally induced to redeem it.

FORGERY.—A sailor, named ARTHUR MCCAFFERY, was arrested yesterday for forging an order for $50, on the Purser of the United States Surveying schooner *Beebe*, which was subsequently passed to a man named P. J. SWEENY. The latter person, upon presenting the order, discovered that it was a forgery, and caused MCCAFFERY to be arrested. The accused was committed for examination by Justice VOORHIES.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—MARY AMES, 7 years old, daughter of GEORGE AMES, residing at Greenpoint, died Thursday night from burns received on the 4th inst., by her clothing taking fire from fire-crackers. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

AN OLD FERRY REVIVED.—The old Jackson Ferry, between Jackson street, New-York and Hudson-avenue, this City, went into operation again on Thursday last, under a lease from New-York City.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—The July calendar, numbering twenty-five causes, will be taken up in the City Court by Judge CULVER, on Monday, the 11th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called, viz: Nos. 1, Bennett *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 2, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay; 3, McNulty and wife *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 4, Briggs and other *vs.* Rowe; 5, Oster and other *vs.* Egan and other; 6, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 7, Riley *vs.* Moran and wife; 8, McGahn *vs.* McGin; 9, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 10, Eiseman *vs.* Eisener and other; 11, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 12, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop, Administratrix *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverick *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Horton *vs.* Bartlett; 19, Poynes *vs.* Cook; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery.

No causes will be reserved.

John R. O'Kelly vs. *Sarah P. A. Kelly*.—This was an action for divorce. Granted on report of referee.

Lucretia P. Osman vs. *Samuel W. Osman*.—Also an action for divorce; is now before a referee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—JULY 8.

Before Justices Lott, Davies, Emott and Brown.

APPEALS, ETC., ARGUED BEFORE JUDGES LOTT, EMOTT AND BROWN.

Jean Jaques Merriman vs. *William W. Van Wagener and others*.—Order appealed reversed, and an order to be entered discharging the purchaser sued for the repayment to him by the referee of the ten per cent. paid on the purchase with any interest which may have been carried by the deposit or instrument of the same since the sale, and for the repayment of the auctioneer's fee out of the proceeds of every subsequent sale. No costs of the motion on appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Thomas Jessup vs. *Charles E. Huhe and others*.—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs. Decision by Judge Emott.

William Durwin, respondent vs. *S. Vincent Tripp, appellant*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

The People ex rel. Marshall Runnell vs. *Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, &c.*—Judgment of affirmance, with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Mulford Conklin, appellant vs. *Smith Thompson, respondent*.—Judgment of Dutchess County Court reversed and that of the Justice affirmed. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

James A. Seward, respondent vs. *Edward Beck and another, appellant*.—Judgment of the Dutchess County Court and of the Justice reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Elisha B. Morrell, appellant vs. *The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, respondent*. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Elisha B. Morrell, appellant vs. *The Irving Fire Insurance Company, respondent*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Judge EMOTT dissenting. Opinions by Judges LOTT and EMOTT.

Robt. M. Jones, respondent vs. *Isaac Brinkerhoff, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Moses E. Sands, Sheriff, respondent vs. *Garrett C. Lansing, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judges BROWN and EMOTT.

The People ex rel. Lewis Van Vliet and others vs. *Jeremiah Brown and others*.—Order affirmed with $2 costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

William Keeler and others respondents vs. *Herman Mannery and another, appellants*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. The costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

William H. Simonton respondent vs. *Edward Roberts, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs to be entered as of the time of argument. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

George W. Westcott, respondent vs. *John W. Cromwell, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

George M. Griffin and others, appellant vs. *Conrad Marquardt and others, respondents*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Dennis Hayes and wife, respondents vs. *The Second Manhattan Building Association, appellants*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before the same referee. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Harriet G. Wisner, appellant vs. *William H. Vanderbilt, respondent*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Abraham Luce and others vs. *Charles Hallett and others*.—Order reversed without costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Lewis Smith, respondent vs. *Moses H. Frost, appellant*.—Judgment of Dutchess County Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Edward Merritt, respondent vs. *Juslin E. Earle, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

George Gillig vs. *Bertha Mass and others*.—Order reversed and order to be entered for the payment to the claimant Schmidt, of sufficient of the surplus moneys to satisfy his mortgage and costs of the Referee. The costs of both appeals to be paid by the present respondent. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

James Bryson vs. *Rennsalear Topping and others*.—Judgment for defendants.

Ferdinand Meier, respondent vs. *The City of Brooklyn, appellant*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel C. Baright and others, appellants vs. *James Fitchett, respondent*.—Motion for rehearing denied without costs. Opinion of the Court to be written by Judge EMOTT.

The following are appeals argued before Judges DAVIES, BROWN and EMMOTT:

George C. Ball, respondent vs. *Freeman Loomis and others, appellants*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit—the costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Malvina S. Wade, respondent vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellants*.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in the City Court. The costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Samantha Miller vs. *The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company*.—Judgment of affirmance for defendants with costs, and order denying new trial affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

* * *

Superintendent Neighbors, of Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau that it is reported another attack will be made upon the Caddo reserve. Much ill-feeling prevails, and the Governor of Texas has appointed five commissioners to assist in preventing further hostilities, and to make such arrangements as will insure the preservation of peace. In the meanwhile, the Indian agents are making arrangements to solve the whole difficulty by removing the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red River. By the prudence of the agents of the Indian Bureau and the officers of the army, a bloody conflict has been prevented.

A counterfeiter named Joseph C. Lloyd was arrested at Wyandotte, Mich., July 6, on a charge of complicity with a gang of counterfeiters in Essex County, N. Y. Some months since, a gang of silver-coin counterfeiters were broken in upon in that county, and some of them arrested, including a man named Farnsworth. Their dies and base metal, as well as a supply of bogus quarters, halves and ten cent pieces, were found at the time. As soon as the arrest was made Lloyd disappeared, and his whereabouts was a mystery to the prosecution until discovered by a mere chance.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
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72, 28, 32, 18, 37, 2, 26, 73, 49, 30, 11, 60, 5, 75.
Class No. 376, July 8, 1859.
67, 7, 25, 61, 17, 3, 44, 42, 50, 45, 39, 47, 74.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 373, July 8, 1859.
23, 64, 57, 42, 26, 20, 8, 37, 60, 18, 61, 12, 63, 11, 1.
Class No. 374, Extra, July 8, 1859.
20, 34, 25, 7, 18, 67, 49, 17, 14, 23, 9, 48.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
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Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
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New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

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Extra Class No. 64, July 7, 1859.
3, 71, 74, 72, 46, 37, 53, 58, 5, 73, 17, 51, 49.
Class No. 65, July 8, 1859.
74, 18, 22, 45, 47, 67, 50, 37, 4, 56, 26, 23.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
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Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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Of all the world he's got the start. Gents are pleased and urge their better halves to sit at once and get their photographs.
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ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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Seidlitz Powders, Fresh and Genuine, 25 cents per box, at CAMPBELL'S Drug Establishment, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.

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MARRIED.

LORD—WATSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 7, in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Turner, WILLIAM HENRY LORD, of Western New-York, to ANNIE M., eldest daughter of James Watson.

CRARY—HELMS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, WILLIAM E. CRARY to Mrs. JULIA S. HELMS, daughter of Nathan Sayre, all of this City.

SHELTON—HOYT.—On Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. P. Parker, HENRY WRIGHT SHELTON to HENRIETTA EDWARDS, only daughter of W. S. Hoyt, all of Staten Island.

WARNER—MASON.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Daggett, S. M. WARNER, Esq., of Tyler, Texas, to Miss JULIA MASON.

DIED.

HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Mrs. ELLEN HOPPOCK, in the 94th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, Ely Hoppock, No. 38 West 16th st., at 3½ o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to New Jersey for interment. The relatives and friends are invited, without further invitation.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday, July 8, at 12 o'clock, GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, son of the widow Antionetto, with consumption, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 160 Orchard-st. His remains will be taken to Port Chester for interment.

STEAD.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 8, MATILDA L., wife of Edward B. Stead, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 21 East 11th st., near 3d-av., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LENTON.—At Yorkville, on Thursday afternoon, July 7, EDWARD LENTON, aged 41 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, 3d-av., near 86th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

MIDDAGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 8, in the 78th year of her age, MARTHA MIDDAGH, widow of the late Aert Middagh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

VANVELSOR.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 8, W. S. VANVELSOR, son of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 Barrow st., Jersey City.

HULL.—At Stonington, Conn., on Friday morning, July 8, JOHN P. HULL, of the firm of Hull & Argalls, of this City.

Funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at the former place.

TRIPP.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 6, of marasmus, FERRIS CLARK, infant son of Augustus J. and Mary E. Tripp, aged 3 months and 23 days.

HEYLIN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, July 8, WILLIAM LESLIE HEYLIN, son of William and Helen Heylin, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 Greenwich-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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Hyatt's Life Balsam cures rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, &c., and is a great purifier of the blood. 75 cents a bottle. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand st. Sold by Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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All who take a proper interest in the great scenes that are now passing in Italy, have felt the need of a correct military map. This want is now most satisfactorily supplied by a large sized map, just lithographed, which has been compiled from the most reliable authorities by Lieut. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers of the United States Army. It presents with great distinctness, not only the cities, towns and villages, but the first and second class fortifications, battle-fields, military harbors, railroads, common roads, mountain passes, bridges, canals, marshes, &c., &c., and in all respects is a complete military map. Lieutenant-General Scott, we understand, has given it strong commendation.
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Parmi celle qui ont été publiées en Amerique il n'en est aucune qui offre un tableau plus complet et plus exact de la contrée sur laquelle le monde entier a les yeux que la carte militaire du Lieut. J. C. Ives.
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BENJ. F. MANIERRE, President.
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CORDAGE of any size or quality made to order from Manila, Russia, Jute, Flax, Cotton or American Hemp stock.
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DISINFECTING LIQUID FOR HOUSES, SHIPS AND HOTELS.—Whale Oil Soap for rosebugs on bushes, grape vines, &c. Pyrotechnical chemicals, soluble glass for painters, oil and turpentine barrels, asbestos, feldspar, black lead, insect powder, by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane. Treatise on fermented liquors at reduced prices.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES forced to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, by my Onguent, (seven years established) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address.
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We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain lustring ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured beltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.

We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.

A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.

Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.

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READY THIS DAY:
BOWERS' NEW MAP OF SARDINIA, PIEDMONT, SAVOY, PARMA AND MODENA,
Embracing every town, village, fort, river, stream, ridge of mountains, battle-fields, railway, high roads and other natural and artificial features of the country; the only complete Map that has yet been published. Price, beautifully colored, 12 cents. Sent post paid. Address
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LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

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A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first-class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL NEAR Fallston, Har. County, Md., a single gentleman of experience and ability in teaching; well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, the different branches of English and mathematics, including the sciences. Address the Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

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WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUATE,) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

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Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott st.

At an election held this day, at the Office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing:

Isaac O. Barker,	John W. Ketchum,
Oliver W. Woodford,	Jacob Miller,
Elijah F. Purdy,	Joseph Whitfield,
John H. Bowie,	Harrison Hall,
George J. Hamilton,	William Simpson,
James Y. Watkins,	James L. Stewart,
David H. M'Alpin,	John Pettigrew,
Samuel Raynor,	Charles D. Bailey,
John Robinson,	James Davis,
Thomas Wallace,	A. S. Scribner,
William Peet,	W. H. Adams,
Merrit H. Smith, Jr.,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
John Ash,	Joseph Rose,
Jonathan Purdy,	Edgar M. Crawford,
George H. Purser,	Elias S. Higgins,
John E. Simpson,	S. B. M'Gown.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, Isaac O. Barker was unanimously reëlected President, and John W. Ketchum, Vice-President. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
V. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Swyer,
Elijah Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett,	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Geo. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
John C. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both are competent and trustworthy servants, able and willing to work. Very best of references. Call at No. 3 378 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and a very good embroiderer; will be found trustworthy and obliging; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., in the music-store, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-rate boarding-house, either country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 till 5.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a young girl of the most respectable appearance and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as seamstress, to go with a family into the country, or as housekeeper, to remain in the City, where trust and confidence is required, having lived in that capacity a number of years in England. Address S. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as good plain cook and excellent baker, or would take a laundress' place; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av., in the store opposite 13th st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. H., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables, farming; also conducted a large place for the last nine years, as reference will show. Can be seen at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.; or address GARDENER, the same, until employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, just arrived from the South, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has long experience in both countries; the best of references; no objections to the country, or to make himself useful. To be seen for two days. Address P. M. C., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any person desirous of such a man can address N. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can milk; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A trustworthy single man who understands the care and treatment of horses in every respect; is a careful driver. Has good City reference. Address P. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or ROBERT R. STOREY, harness store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced young man, either in city or country. Satisfactory reference given. Will make himself generally useful. Address P. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or No. 177 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, Fitzharris' Saddlery Store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, fully conversant with the duties of an entry clerk or assistant book keeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a good penman and quick accountant. Best of City references, or security, if required. Address B. L., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business: is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business fully; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University place, for two days, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT as porter in a store. Call at No. 494 Pearl-st.

GARDENER.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN; steady, sober and industrious, wishes a situation; has the best of recommendations as to capability, etc.; willing to take care of a horse. Address J. E. McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, No. 9 John st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED man, without a family, who understands gardening in all its branches, can take care of and drive a horse, milk a cow, is handy and willing, and not afraid of work. To such a man $26 per month for eight months, and $22 per month for the four Winter months, together with house rent, will be given. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, MARRIED and without children, to take charge of a small farm, about 40 miles from this City, where he will find a good home. Must know his business perfectly and be able to give good references. German preferred. Apply immediately at No. 18 John-street.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO GO IN THE country and travel with a clergyman's family. Good references required. Apply at the office of the Union India Rubber Company, No. 103 Liberty st., today, (Saturday,) at and after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES OF SOME EXPERIENCE, to act as agents for a Ladies' Association. This will be found a pleasant and lucrative occupation. Apply to G. M. NEWTON, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box No. 915 Post office.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST WANTED.—Must be able to execute work in every branch of the business, plain and ornamental. None but first-class artists need apply. Address Z. Z., Box 135 *Times* Office.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

COOKING BY GAS.—GAS STOVES SUITABLE for steak-broiling and roasting; also Iron Heaters for tailors and laundry use. Gas Ætnas, of all sizes, for sale wholesale and retail by S. T. McDOUGALL, No. 269 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: all the equal undivided six h part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 556 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—A productive property, leased at a rent of $3,000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy. Part will be taken in other property. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., to E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad dépôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x28; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RETREAT FOR SALE—Near Peekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 12 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water st., or to WM. JONES, Mohegan Lake.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, containing all the modern improvements (except gas,) built by day's work and in the most substantial manner for the present owner; grounds beautifully laid out, plenty of fruit and shade, and one of the most delightful houses in the county. Full particulars, with view of house, on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence, with large and superior farm attached, in the best part of the Western Reserve, Ohio. A small farm in the East, or blood stock, will be taken in part payment, and liberal terms made for the balance. A bargain. For particulars, address J. W. WILSON, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

ELIZABETH CITY.—A VERY HANDSOME Italian villa, within six minutes' walk of the dépôt, 2½ acres of ground, house in perfect repair, and very finely built, will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property, or sold for cash, cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

SING SING.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on the river; built in the most substantial manner by day's work, by the present occupant; view down to Fort Washington. Particulars on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5. Also a few small places for sale at Sing Sing.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 60 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FOR A small family, for July, August and September. Rent must be moderate, location healthy, and access easy from the City. Address J. GRAY, care of William Gill, No. 188 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; is perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

SING SING.—TO RENT—THREE NICE RESIDENCES, with about an acre of ground each, within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. Houses all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME AND convenient double cottage, with all the conveniences and garden made, at South Yonkers, near steamboat and cars, and 14 miles from the City Hall. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

NORWALK, CONN.—HOUSE WITH 20 ACRES, lying on Five-Mile River. Land under good cultivation, well fruited, plenty of shade, splendid view of the Sound. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Members will meet at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-st., on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to unite with the Fire Department in paying the last tribute of respect to JAMES GARNES, late a member of Hose Company No. 56, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty on the 5th inst.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULLY located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st. Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of J. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted, and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LAIDLAW, No. 82 Middagh-st., or to CHARLES J. HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern built, spacious store No 29 Park row, opposite the fountain, is to let. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William-st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET.—Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st. M. & REED.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville dépôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

OAKLAND, NEAR BRYAN TOWN,
CHARLES COUNTY, MD., June 30, 1859.

NOTICE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST, PRETTIEST, and best tobacco, corn and wheat farms in Charles County, for sale. It contains 1,000 acres, with everything on it one needs. It is in a delightful and refined neighborhood, notoriously healthy, with churches and schools around to please. Any one wishing to buy such a farm could not be otherwise than pleased with his choice of this. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber by mail, directing Bryan Town, Charles County, Md.
ALFRED W. GARDINER.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $10 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WE HAVE ON HAND 500,000 acres of land, situated in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, for sale cheap for cash. Title, &c., at our office.
IRELAND & CO., No. 116 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES,
has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVED.—THE EMPIRE HEATER WORKS have removed from No. 412 to No. 514 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the EMPIRE KITCHEN RANGE, so celebrated for its roasting and boiling qualities, as well as for baking, is offered for sale, wholesale and retail.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 35 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
jy7-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—E. IRA RICHARDS, JOSIAH D. RICHARDS and ABIAL CODDING, Jr., Plaintiffs, against RAPHAEL DE MEZA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on us at our office, No. 98 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from Aug. 12, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.
ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Pl'ffs' Att'ys, No. 98 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1859.
law6wS* ROBINSON BROTHERS.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859. GRANT & ALLEN,
Attorneys for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
JOHN SAUNDERS, }
f12-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

FINANCIAL.

EUGENE THOMSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER and broker, No. 31 William-st., will furnish his friends, upon application, a circular showing the names of the City Banks and Insurance Companies, with their capital, par value of shares, dividend months, and last semi-annual dividend. A list of stocks at private sale furnished those seeking investment.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared their usual Semi annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $1,000, payable on and after the 18th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order, JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The 2d-av. Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after 11th instant, at the office of Messrs. WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 39 Wall st. The transfer books now closed, will open on 12th inst.
By order, D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 25th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of Jeromus J. Johnson are hereby notified to present their demands to the assignees at the office of David Thurston, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.
DAVID THURSTON, } Assignees.
JNO. S LEFFERTS, }

DIVIDEND.—MARKET BANK, JUNE, 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the 9th day of July. The transfer book will be closed until July 11. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOIT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 2d Monday in July. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to 12th proximo. By order of the Board,
G. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal and Banking Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable (at the office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.,) to Stockholders registered at the New-York agency, on and after MONDAY, August 1, 1859.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due 10th of July, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons on and after that date.
E. W. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-office on Tuesday, July 12, 1859. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the shareholders on the 1st of July, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order, JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Montgomery-st.—JERSEY CITY, July 2, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage and Bonds of 1872, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—BROOKLYN, L. I., July 1, 1859. Dividend—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., has been declared, payable on demand. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York, or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Bonds of Cleveland City Water Works, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on sums over $500, which have been deposited three months or more prior to July 1, will be payable on or after the 20th inst.

Dividends not drawn will be added to and bear interest as principal.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 9th inst., will be allowed interest the same as if deposited on July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, of from $5 to $500, and of Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on 1st July, and payable on and after the 20th. Deposits made on or previous to 10th inst. will draw interest from 1st July. Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. IRA SMITH,
C. DUNNING, Sec'y. President.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d av. and 25th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—OUT OF THE profits of the six months ending this day, a DIVIDEND of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No 516 Broadway.—Money deposited on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

Depositors are particularly requested to leave their Pass Books, to be written up, in July and January each year. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—ST. LOUIS, Mo., 27th June, 1859.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend out of the net earnings of the last six months' business, payable to New York stockholders at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 6th July, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per annum on the amount of capital stock paid in.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, June 28 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on or after the 5th of July proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th of July next.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW YORK, June 29, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 5, 1859. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., open DAILY from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest 6 per cent from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before July 9 will receive interest from the 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th of July inst., at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JULY 9, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, June 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 WALL STREET.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.)—A surplus dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. has been declared to the stockholders of this Company, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—JULY 2, 1859.—EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to 17th inst., inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 470 Broadway—July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Nine (9) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 8th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 8, 1859.—A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th instant. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years, on real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN M. ROBISON, No. 6 Wall-st., first floor.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after FRIDAY, July 8.

OCEAN BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 30, 1859.—Ocean Bank will pay the Coupons of the Jackson County, Ohio, Bonds, due July 1, 1859.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON diamonds, watches, merchandise, &c., or bought at the highest cash price, at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 24 Pine st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM THE HUDSON River Railroad cars, at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, July 4, a black and tan Terrier Dog, about 25 pounds weight, ears cropped short, tail half cut; has a white spot on the breast, three white feet, and a slight scar on the head. Any person returning him to JOSEPH DORE, Cold Spring, or to THOMAS PRICE, *Herald* Office, New York, will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., in going from the Jersey City Ferry to the corner of Pearl-st. and Maiden-lane, a DIAMOND PIN set in blue enamel, with the initials L. E. M. on the back. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to J. L. D. Lyon, No. 116 Warren-st., or L. E. Monteagle, No. 215 Pearl-st.

MONEY LOST.—TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid to the finder of a roll of bills containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, dropped in or near the American Exchange Bank yesterday, on returning the same to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the second story, between 12 and 3 o'clock.
GEO D. POST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1859, in the vicinity of the Park and Broadway, a roll of Printer's Copy relative to "The Haughwout Establishment." Any person returning said roll to No. 79 John-st., or No. 548 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ELIZABETH MURPHY, formerly Elizabeth Holmes. She sailed from Glasgow to Boston on board the *Clayborne*, commanded by Capt. Gillcrist, about 5 years ago. She is supposed to be now in America, and may hear of something to her advantage by applying, by letter, to DANIEL CLARK, Box No. 1,166 Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.
BUFFALO, June 21, 1859.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIESEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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ASTHMA,
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.,
BARNES & PARK
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
F. C. WELLS & CO.
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

TERRIFIC CONFLICT.
AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.
FRANCE AND SARDINIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
When we call to mind that the whole face of the country which now forms the battle field of the contending Austrians and Allies, is intersected with canals and dotted over with marshes, the continued reverses of the former and the repeated successes of the latter can only be satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that throughout the allied camp every soldier takes his COGNAC BITTERS, night and morning, while the Austrians use, as tonics and remedies, such vile compounds as "Wine Bitters" and "Scheidam Schnaps."
STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS
cleared the Allies' Hospitals in the Crimea of cholera patients in a short time, and had it not been for these celebrated Cognac Bitters Sebastopol might never have been taken.
S. STEINFELD
is the sole agent for these celebrated Bitters in the United States. The public in them possess a sure cure for diarrhoea, cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, bowel complaints and all Summer complaints.
S. STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST, AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative;* and persons who lead a sedentary life, will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and breast, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different stages; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who for more [illegible] years had suffered most severely by attacks of [illegible]ive and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most fortunately discovered his grand desideratum in a compound which effectually and speedily subdues the most violent attacks of gout and rheumatism, by safely and mildly removing the offending cause. Having succeeded in very greatly improving his general health, and in a great degree recovering the strength and use of his limbs, and having seen its like good effect on some hundreds of persons, male and female, he is thus induced to offer to his brethren in affliction, and invite those who, like himself, have for years rejected medicine, to try this, and they will be most agreeably surprised. Agents for New-York: Mr. SAMUEL NEWBY, No. 160 Front-st.; Messrs. [illegible] & STRONG, No 153 Water-st.; and of Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may immediately experience [illegible]ard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and the [illegible] provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway: private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been deceived by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief [illegible]. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Companion, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS [illegible] to be genuine must have my name as the proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. [illegible], Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and all nervous diseases, have been cured by this. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible] New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU [illegible] be poisoned buy the counterfeit, if you wish to buy the genuine article which can be had [illegible] New-York, remember, we have no agents [illegible] and in Brooklyn it can only be had of [illegible] Fulton-st., who has been our agent since [illegible] & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
6:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun., (L.B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH—To Newburgh and return 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT, JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. GROTTA, leaves foot Grand-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, and foot of Barclay st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Roseville, Woodbridge, Tottens, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COBLIES, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M. for Fast Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 5½ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—THE STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT will not leave THIS DAY (Saturday) until 3 P. M. The LONG BRANCH will leave SUNDAY MORNING at 9½; returning, leave at 3½ P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER [illegible]. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham st. or No. 294 East 12th st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage with all dispatch.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
Per E. Bird.
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
Per Thomas Howorth,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
Steamship
QUAKER CITY.
This well known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 9, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.
Freight received on the 6th instant.
This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York July 19. No goods will be received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana,
Y. M. ZOMGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Concs, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION, and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 60
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, July 13.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.
The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:
1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.
4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.
The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.
Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?
[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]
Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.
Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. [illegible]
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

AUCTION SALES.

RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell at public auction at No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, the entire stock and effects of the well known restaurant, billiard saloon, and shooting gallery, known as
"AS YOU LIKE IT,"
consisting of three first class billiard tables, with marble beds and improved cushions, nearly new. The furniture of the shooting gallery. A number of choice oil paintings, tables, chairs, stoves, oil cloth, &c.
Also, a good assortment of choice wines, liquors, cigars, &c., all of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Cash on delivery.
B. DONNALLY & 10

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee.
Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels, according to the map.
Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.
Five acres of woodland in Southfield.
House and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st., in the village of Tompkinsville.
House and lot on the easterly side of same street.
Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.
The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock at No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, carpets, gas chandeliers, book-cases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. Also, by order of the Military Marshal, a quantity of flour, coffee, wood ware, baskets, window glass, &c. By order,
JOHN MORRIS, Marshal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THOMPSON & SON'S SALOONS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, July 12, at 10½ A. M., and following days, until the whole is disposed of. The sale will begin with the household furniture in the rear building. The French mottoes, boxes, fancy goods, &c., at 1 o'clock each day. The proprietors having retired from business, the whole will be sold [illegible]

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot at northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as No. 641 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BUILDING LOTS at Bellevue and North Hoboken, N. J. An adjournment of the auction sale of this property (in consequence of the storm of the 11th ult.) will take place on MONDAY, July 11, inst., at 2 o'clock, on the premises. This beautiful property adjoins the mansion and park of Louis Becker, Esq., extending from the Hackensack turnpike road to North Hoboken; and is 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry, ¼ mile from a depot of the Northern Railroad to Jersey City, and one mile from Weehawken Ferry running to 42d-st., New-York. Terms of sale very accommodating. Further particulars may be had of MORRIS K. CRANE, auctioneer, and of JAMES POPE, Hoboken. Stages run every quarter hour from Hoboken Ferry to the place of sale.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE ONE of Fischer's celebrated piano-fortes, considered to be the most reliable manufacturer in this City, cost $375, for less than $200, if applied for immediately; full seven-octave, rosewood, round corners, sliding desk, beautiful tone. Apply at the residence No. 293 Madison-st., near Montgomery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOW RATES.—SECOND-hand pianos, from $50 to $90. Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated pianos; improved New-York pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

AN ORGANIST WISHES TO MAKE AN arrangement for a short or long period, with a church in this City or Brooklyn. Address D. E. P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office, for one week.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION
TO
NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.
The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BEN. RAY, will make an excursion on SUNDAY, July 10, at 7 o'clock from Chambers-st., Amos-st. 7¼, 22d-st. 7½, 43d st. 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, giving passengers stopping at West Point four hours to stop. Fare, 50 cents to Newburgh; 25 cents to Yonkers, Hastings, and Dobbs' Ferry.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY FOR 25 CENTS.—Sunday excursion to Flushing, Newtown, Winfield, and Calvary Cemetery. The New-York and Flushing cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th st. Ferry, on Sunday, at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 for the above places. Returning, will leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6½, stopping at all the way stations. Excursion tickets to Flushing and Newtown, and return, 25 cents.

Fare to the Cemetery	5c	Newtown	15c.
Winfield	10c.	Flushing	20c.

The ferry foot of 34th st., East River, lands at the railroad depot.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., and 3½ P. M.; Pier No 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, July 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and SUNDAY 17; leaving foot of 10th-st., East River, 7 o'clock; Broome-st., 7½ o'clock; Peck slip 8 o'clock; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ o'clock; and foot of Spring-st., 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion, 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fine new steamboat NAUSHON will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, July 12, leaving Amos st. at 7½; Spring-st at 7¾; Peck slip at 8¼, and pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.; a cotillion band on board. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Stopping at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island, David's Island and New Rochelle. The steamboat GEO. LAW leaves Catharine st. every fair Sunday at 8:30 A. M., landing at Delancy st., 10th-st. and 26th st.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine st. every morning, at 8:30 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St David's Island, Lloyd's Dock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS, pic-nics, &c. The commodious steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. CURTIS. Rates low. Apply at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River, to the Captain on board.

EXCURSIONISTS.—THE [illegible] STEAMBOAT [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This Hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quiet-ness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.
To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.
For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL, WITHin five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot; the house is very pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the accommodations are first class in every respect and the pure mountain air, beautiful drives, with the fine boating and bathing, renders it a desirable Summer residence. Apply personally or by letter, to Mrs LOUISA HALL, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house is large and well situated, within five minutes' walk of the depot. If application is made immediately, will be taken at very reasonable rates. Apply at ELLIS S. POTTER'S, No. 93 South-st., or at RICHARD WILLIAMS', No. 192 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CHILDREN WILL be received as boarders, and pupils if desired, on a farm where there are no other children. It is in a healthy and pleasant location, convenient to the City. Terms moderate, and reference of first respectability. They will be received for any period. Address LUCAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Board for four adults, or for a small family, can be obtained at Astoria, near steamboat landing, on favorable terms. Subscriber may be seen at No 103 Fulton-st., for a few days, between the hours of 4 and 5. VERITAT.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE BOARD for the Summer can do so by addressing Box No. 237 Orange Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.
This splendid Hotel is in fine order, at this moment, second to none in elegance. The Ladies' Drawing Room is a beautiful one, having no equal.
Its open corridors and complete ventilation render it most delightful in warm weather. It is unsurpassed by any other in situation, having Railroads on the front and south sides, over which cars run to every part of the City for half a dime.
Travelers arriving from the North or East, will find the small cars of the Harlem and Eighth av. an economy and convenience, especially at night.
CARS RUN DIRECT TO CENTRAL PARK.
For families preferring homelike and really genteel accommodation, it offers superior attraction.
All classes have manifested their affection for this Hotel, and every pains will be taken to render it a home for the traveler.
The same liberal system will be continued, and the utmost promptness on the part of all persons belonging to its organization, will be exacted.
Telegraph Office connected with all parts of the Union and Canadas, with intelligent and reliable attendants, is situated near the main entrance.
Superintendents of Railroads, Managers of Public Conveyances of all descriptions, are respectfully requested to send notice of their arrangements, connections, changes of time, &c., to the Hotel, for the better information of its guests.
Milk, Eggs, Vegetables, &c., are produced on a farm managed exclusively for the Astor House.
Water Closets and Bath Rooms on every floor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 30 LAIGHT-STREET, NEAR Hudson st. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen wishing board for the Summer will find this a very desirable location, being opposite St. John's Park, the boarders having the privilege of the same. Also, furnished rooms to let without board.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM on the second floor, with hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—VERY DESIRABLE situation, pleasantly furnished front room, in Washington-av., with partial board, for a gentleman. No other boarders. For further particulars, inquire of or address J. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner High and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a pleasant and airy location, having more room than they desire, would let one or two rooms, with partial board, where home comforts could be enjoyed. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, may be obtained at No 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. The house is supplied throughout with gas and Ridgewood water. Location delightful—very near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, in a convenient distance from Wall-st and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A LARGE front room with gas, closets and every convenience, suitable for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife desire board in a private family. A front room on second floor, and bed-room adjoining, required. Address Box No. 501 Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—TO LET, with or without board, an entire or part of a third story, consisting of four rooms; situation pleasant and convenient. Apply at No. 171 East 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DONCAU,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for Macadamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for Macadamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject, on WEDNESDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at [illegible] store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager............Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD.
SATURDAY, July 9
BENEFIT OF Mr. WALCOT.
First time in six years, Brougham's dramatic version of
BLEAK HOUSE.
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. LYOTT, Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. G. FARRAN, Mr. YOUNG,
Mrs. VERNON, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HENRARDE.
To conclude with Brougham's
GREAT TRAGIC REVIVAL
Mr. W. R. BLAKE, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. BARTON HILL,
Miss MARY GANNON.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1859,
BENEFIT OF Mr. BLAKE.
CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE
and
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 9.
Commences with the new spectacle Drama of the
THREE GUARDSMEN;
OR THE SIEGE OF ROCHELLE.
Followed by the Farce of
OUT TO NURSE.
Concluding with the beautiful Drama of
EL HYDER.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth night of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
To-night, SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 1859,
THE IRISH HUSSAR.
O'Niel..........Mr. W. J. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria (with songs and dances)......Mrs. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
A new Burlesque in rehearsal.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..........Mr. E. Eddy.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 9, 1859,
The performance will commence with
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles..........Mr. Burton
Mrs. Timothy Toodles..........Mrs. Hughes
To conclude with the Comedy of
PETER AND PAUL.
Paul Shack..........Mr. Burton

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK
Of the Sisters
GOUGENHEIM.
Brough's Burlesque of
MASSANIELLO.
To commence with
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 9,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE QUEEN'S PLOT.
After which the Melodrama of
WIZARD SKIFF.
And ROBERT MACAIRE.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE
FOR
ONE WEEK, DAY AND NIGHT,
Commencing on
MONDAY, July 18, 1859.
The Directors are enabled to announce that they have completed the necessary arrangements for giving
A MAMMOTH FESTIVAL,
OF
ONE WEEK'S DURATION,
Which will combine the most
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENSEMBLE
Ever presented to the public, with all the attractive features of extraneous entertainment which have rendered
CREMORNE AND VAUXHALL GARDENS, LONDON,
AND THE
JARDIN MABILE, PARIS,
So justly famous.
MAMMOTH CONCERT ORCHESTRAS
OF
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Conducted by
ANSCHUTZ, BERGMANN, STOEPEL, BRISTOW, GRILL, UNGER, PROX and MAX MARETZEK.
FOUR DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS
FOR DANCING,
AND
MAGNIFICENT PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY
FROM
NEW AND GORGEOUS DESIGNS,
EVERY EVENING.
In addition to the great Musical Entertainments, there will be
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES, EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE, MAGICAL CARNIVALS, &c.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, DAILY.
Cars every minute, day and evening.

CENTRAL PARK.
If the weather is favorable the following pieces will be performed on the Ramble, THIS EVENING, commencing at 4½ o'clock.
The Band is provided by a voluntary subscription of citizens.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Alessandro Stradella"..........Flotow
2. "The Swallow's Farewell"..........Kucken
3. Quick March—"Captain Halleck"..........Downing
4. Selection from "Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
5. Medley of Popular Airs..........Bradley
6. Galop—"The Minors"..........Bergmann
PART II.
7. Festival March from "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
8. Two-part song—"I would that my love"..........Mendelssohn
9. Polka—"Marksmans"..........
10. Pot pourri—"La Traviata"..........Verdi
11. Waltz—"Sorgenbrecher"..........Strauss
12. Medley March..........Bradley
HARVEY DODWORTH, Conductor.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
SACRED CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.
THOMAS BAKER, Conductor.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
Will open for a short season at
FRENCH THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY, July 11, and every evening during the week.
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY,
GEO. SWAINE BUCKLEY,
FREDERICK BUCKLEY,
in conjunction with
MISS JULIA GOULD,
and their model Troupe of Ethiopian Comedians.
New Songs, Solos, Duets, Choruses, Dances and Mirth-provoking Plantation Scenes, &c., &c. Ending each evening with one of
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERAS.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
ON MONDAY, JULY 4, at 2½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.—LAST PERFORMANCE—SATURDAY, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, GWYNNETH VAUGHAN, followed by the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, will be repeated the gorgeous Oriental Fairy Drama of THE MAGIC WELL, OR THE FIEND OF THE DESERT. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

UNION PIC NIC OF THE YOUNG MEN connected with the Charles-st. U. P. Church, to DUDLEY'S GROVE, on THURSDAY, July 14, 1859. A steamboat and barge have been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Spring-st at 7¼ A. M.; West 10th-st. (late Amos,) at 7½ A.M.; and West 22d-st., at 8 A.M. Tickets 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 136 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 61, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A HORSE and [illegible] carriage, to use carefully in the country [illegible]. Apply at No. 87 Chatham st.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.—The first of three matches between these Clubs came off yesterday afternoon upon the Eckford Grounds, Manor House, Greenpoint. Over 4,000 spectators of this interesting and exciting game were present. If any argument were necessary to practically illustrate the growing popularity of the game of Base Ball with the American public, a view of the Greenpoint grounds yesterday, with its immense assemblage, would convince the most skeptical. The game terminated in a victory for the Atlantics, which Club has not met with a defeat in several years. It is said that the only "home and home" game they ever lost was with the Empire Club, of New-York, some years since. The Eckford Club has also been a very successful Club, having seldom lost a match. Both the Atlantic and the Eckford played a splendid game on this occasion; and where all performed their part so well, criticism upon individual playing would be unjust. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs.
J. S. Pierce, 1 b	5	1	J. Grum, s. s.	2	3
J. Oliver, 2 b	3	2	H. Manolt, l. f.	3	2
C. Smith, 3 b	1	5	A. Squires, c. f.	3	2
F. R. Boerum, c	4	2	F. Pidgeon, p.	4	1
M. Obrien, p	3	3	G. Grum, 3 b	2	3
R. Pine	3	3	S. Brown, c	5	1
Hamilton, r. f.	2	4	B. West, r. f.	3	2
P. O'Brien, l. f.	2	4	A. Wells, 2 b	2	1
McMahon, c. f.	4	1	C. Welling, 1 b	3	0
Total		25	Total		15

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	0	5	3	1	1	2	7	2—25
Eckford	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	3	3—15

SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—T. Tassie.
SCORER FOR ECKFORD—W. A. Brown.
UMPIRE.—C. De Bost, of Knickerbocker Club.

STAR CLUB VS. HAMILTON.—These clubs played a match yesterday upon the Excelsior Club grounds, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. As will be seen by the score, the Hamiltonians were defeated:

STAR.	H. L.	Runs.	HAMILTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Stacy, c.	2	4	Shaffer, 2 b	4	1
Brainard, 2 b	2	4	Wakeman, c.	3	2
J. Whiting, 1 b	4	2	Doremus, p.	3	2
Morris, l. f.	2	4	Post, 1 b	3	2
S. Patchen, s. s	3	2	Coursen, 3 b	2	2
F. Whiting, 3 b	4	2	Chapin, s. s.	2	2
Fairbanks, p	2	4	Sherrill, r. f.	3	1
Belknap, r. f.	4	2	Jackson, c. f.	4	0
J. Patchen, c. f.	4	2	Hawn, l. f.	3	0
Total		26	Total		12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Star	2	1	2	6	5	3	1	0	6—26
Hamilton	3	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	0—12

SCORER FOR STAR—L. W. Brainard, Jr.
SCORER FOR HAMILTON—C. Alcers.
UMPIRE—J. Pearsall, of Excelsior Club.

LEXINGTON VS. MANHATTAN.—These clubs played a match on Hamilton-square, yesterday, with the following score:

LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs	MANHATTAN.	H. L.	Runs
Moss, p.	4	1	Jones, 2 base	3	5
Holland, 1st base	3	2	Harrison, l. field	3	5
Phems, 2d base	1	3	Twomey, c	3	4
Gillett, 3d base	3	2	McDonald, 1st base	4	4
Ward, l. field	3	1	Wyatt, l. field	1	4
Armstrong, c. field	4	1	Hodson, r. field	4	5
Loyd, s. stop	4	0	Page, 3d base	3	3
McMonomy, r. field	3	1	Rowe, s. stop	3	
Weeks, c.	2	2	Norton, p.	3	
Total		13	Total		

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf—A Novel Match—The Ring—A Jumping Challenge, &c.

The *Spirit of the Times* says of the prospects of the Fall season on the Course:

"We regret to learn that our prospects for a Fall meeting are very poor indeed. The people in this section appear to have placed all their affection upon trotting, for good races are totally abandoned for a trot. We hope for a revival, however, and look with confidence to the time when our citizens will feel more interest in legitimate racing,—that time will arrive when New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts will raise thoroughbred horses worthy to contend with our more fortunate Southern friends. Till then, we must wait patiently for the good time coming."

Patchen and *Ethan Allen* are likely to come together again in two matches to 100 pound wagons—one at mile heats, the other at two mile heats, for $2,500 a side each match.

MR. RALPH, of Philadelphia, owner of *Lancet*, recently offered to trot that stallion against the California mare *Princess*, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, each horse to go in whatever rig the owner pleases, with the privilege to the owners of the mare to name the amount of the stake. Mr. EOFF, to whom the challenge was given, did not accept it on the part of *Princess*; but in return, offered to back *Flora Temple* against *Lancet*, at two-mile heats in harness, for the same amounts, agreeing, that if he could not secure the services of the Little Bay Mare for such contest, to carry out the engagement with his own mare. This proposition, like the other, was not accepted.

The following novel match is noted by *Porter's Spirit*:

"Since the recent exciting trots have taken place between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, and between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, much discussion has been had in sporting circles as to the probable degree of speed which either *Flora* or *Princess* would exhibit, if brought to the post under favorable circumstances and forced to their extremest mark; and from the dispute has sprung a variety of suggestions, as to races of different conditions and styles of going. The most novel as well as the most interesting one of these is *a proposed four-mile vs. a three-mile heat*—the long distance to be performed by a thorough-bred, first-class race-horse, while the three miles are being performed by the trotter. The animals spoken of in this connection are, of course, the best that can be named, and, consequently, the names of *Planet*, the famous four-miler; and of the California trotting-mare *Princess* figure in opposition to each other. The stake proposed is $10,000 a side, and the scene of the great trial one of the Long Island tracks. No direct overtures have yet been made on either side for such a contest, but everything that is earnestly discussed among turfmen has a good chance of being brought to bear."

FOOT RACES.

On the 23d of June, the State Fair ground a Indianapolis presented a lively appearance. The foot-race for the Fireman's silver-mounted belt, and a silver cup, called together a large crowd. Dancing on the green, and several other amusements were announced to come off at the same time. The manner in which the arrangements were gotten up and carried out reflects great credit upon the management. The ground selected was the trotting or driving course, which measures within a few feet of a quarter of a mile.

In the first race for the belt firemen were only permitted to contend. There were four entries. The competitors ran separate, and the time made was S. BURKITT 55 seconds; A. KEPPEL 58; D. KEPPLE 63, and H. HAMILTON 67, whereupon S BURKITT was declared winner and buckled on the belt.

The second race for the cup, "free for all ages," (white males in the Union.) The contest was between eleven competitors, three of which ran in 56 seconds. Being a tie it was ran over, and the trophy carried off by D. KEPPLE, who won in 53 seconds. Very good and hard to beat.

THE RING.

A "millin" match has been made in St. Louis between "Shanghae Conners" and "Jem Burns," for $300 a side. CONNERS challenged BURNS a few weeks since. BURNS agrees to fight MICHAEL CONNERS a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, (at catch weight) The fight to be for the sum of $300 a side, to take place within forty miles, and not less than twenty-five miles, of the City of St. Louis, in six weeks from the first deposit, which falls on Tuesday, Aug 9, 1859.

A London correspondent of the *Clipper* states that ABY BELASCO, celebrated in the annals of the Prize Ring, died in England recently. BELASCO was a Jew, and made his mark in several well-fought battles. He was born on the 9th of April, 1797; his weight was about 147 pounds. He fought and defeated Jack Hudson twice; Jack Payne; the Whitcomb man; Joe Townshend; Sampson; Halton; George Weston. He was beaten by Tom Reynolds; Jack Randall; Cy. Davis; Sampson, twice.

A JUMPING CHALLENGE.

The following "acceptance" appears in *Porter's Spirit*:

"DEAR SPIRIT: I notice in yours of the 25th inst. a challenge by ROBERT BRUCE WAY to jump any man in America for $5,000. This seems like a bluff affair. If this Mr. WAY will accept an offer of $500, I will find him a man in ten minutes, and will send you a forfeit of $50, providing he leaves some forfeit with you first.
Respectfully yours,
GEORGE P. GRAEF,
Box No. 5, Waukegan, Ill.

The American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M.; WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the chair. One new auxiliary was recognized, which is in Tennessee. Communications were presented from agents and friends of the cause, showing the progress of the work at home, in various parts of the country; from Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK, Beirout, in regard to the progress of the Arabic Testament, and need of further funds to print it; from the Rev. S. W. BONNEY, Canton, returning thanks for a grant of books from this Society, and requesting more; from the Rev. W. MR. POWNALL, Shanghae, seaman's chaplain, asking a grant of books to supply European and American seamen; from a pious young lady, daughter of a captain of a Russian vessel, requesting books for distribution among inquiring persons in Finland; from the Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, from Antioch, in regard to Bible distribution in Greece and Bulgaria.

Grants of books were made to the Sunday-school Union of the Reformed Dutch Church; to the Tract Society of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; German books for distribution in Texas; German books for Staten Island; books to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, for the practice-ship, by request of Prof. SMITH; to the American Baptist Publication Society, French books for Hayti; to Lieut. RIELL, for United States vessels going to the coast of Africa; to American Seamen's Friend Society, Danish and Swedish Bibles for Norway; to United States flag-ship and squadron, bound for China, books in various languages; Spanish books for Caraccas, South America, and in Spanish, Dutch and English, for Curaçoa; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for China; to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Spanish Bibles for Havana; Bibles and Testaments to Seaman's Chaplain, at Shanghai, China; books in various languages, for distribution by captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, by request of Mr. J. S. PIERSON; several grants to feeble auxiliaries, and to poor Sunday schools where there are no auxiliaries; with various grants of smaller amount, including seven volumes in raised letters, for the blind.

The Rt. Rev. BISHOP BOONE, of China, made some extremely interesting remarks in regard to the openings for the spread of the Scriptures in that country, the need of active exertion and the great encouragement to labor.

Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

HE TREMBLES FOR THE FUTURE OF HIS COUNTRY.

The citizens of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., propose to erect a monument in honor of the Revolutionary heroes of that place, and had made arrangements for the inauguration on the 4th of July. Unforeseen obstacles having arisen, the ceremony has been postponed to the 22d of September. In anticipation of the event, they invited Ex-President PIERCE to be present, and received the following reply:

LANGEN SWALBACH,
DUCHY OF NASSAU, June 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you cordially for your kind letter of the 13th of April, which reached Rome after my departure, was returned to Paris, and only came to me yesterday. This reply will not, perhaps, be received before the day designated for the inauguration of the monument to be erected "upon the green in the village of Old Chelmsford," but, however this may be, my heart will be there, with its warmest and best sympathies. When that morning arrives, find me where it may, I shall say, well done, sons and grandsons, daughters and grand-daughters of the Revolutionary men of Old Chelmsford. You mark the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in a manner most befitting, when you seize it as the day on which to inaugurate a monument to the memory of your fathers, who defended that Declaration with their blood.

I have sometimes trembled for the future of my country, as I have seen the gallant, self-sacrificing men who achieved Independence, step one by one from the theatre of their trials and triumphs, until not one probably remains who participated in the opening conflict. While they moved among us, the bond of national brotherhood was strong, and recognized no limits but those of the Union. They knew and felt what the institutions of our noble, united country cost, and what was required to preserve them. They cherished an habitual reverence for the Constitution, and yielded a cheerful obedience to all its requirements, and to all laws enacted to carry them into faithful execution. They wisely deferred to the august tribunal, established to decide ultimately questions which might arise, involving constitutional right and obligation. It will always be said of them, that they were strong-minded, stout-hearted, practical, Union-loving men. From the North to the South they had fought shoulder to shoulder in the common cause, and the comprehensive and unselfish patriotism which nerved their arms for the struggle, warmed their hearts, and inspired their minds during the deliberation which resulted, under the Providence of God, in the establishment of the admirable system which has secured to their descendants a degree of individual freedom and happiness, and of national prosperity and advancement, without a parallel in the history of our race. How universally they cherished and loved every sentiment of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country! They found in it, forcibly expressed, the views and principles which guided them through life, and which they hoped might never cease to command the regard and confidence of their children. As their words will never again be addressed to our ears, it is well that we omit no means to honor their memory—to quicken our appreciation of their lessons of wisdom, and to keep alive our admiration of their services and virtues.

The connection in which you allude to my venerated father, revives in my mind many pleasing recollections, which had been dormant for years. His attachment to Chelmsford and Chelmsford people always struck me as peculiarly strong, especially so as he had never resided there for any length of time after he was 16 years old, when, immediately after the announcement of the battle of Lexington, he joined the army. I observed among the names appended to the prospectus for the monument, several which were frequently mentioned by him, and infer that the signers are sons or grandsons of the friends of his youth. I hope hereafter to know more of them personally.

As late as 1824, there were, on one occasion, assembled around my father's table, some eighteen officers and soldiers who served in the Revolution. They were then all residents of the town, and fourteen of them were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Several of the number I am quite certain were natives of Middlesex County. They have all passed away, but I trust that Hillsborough may be represented by their descendents on an occasion which they cannot fail to regard with much interest.

I inclose herewith a check for $50, which you will please to place in the hands of the Committee, as a contribution to the monument. Your friend and servant,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
CHAS. H. DALTON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Release of the Oberlin Prisoners.

THE PROSECUTION RELINQUISHED—SCENES AT THE JAIL.

The Oberlin Rescuers were all released from imprisonment at Cleveland on Wednesday, July 5, the Government entering the plea of *noli contendere*. The *Morning Leader* says:

"The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave act on the Western Reserve by Government officials for political effect, has resulted in a most disastrous defeat of the projectors and of the whole scheme.

Never were a set of men worse used than have been JENNINGS, BACON, and MITCHELL, the Kentucky slave-owner and slave-catchers who tried to seize a negro in Oberlin, by the Government officials who sought to make a good thing of it for themselves and for Democracy. The prosecutions were commenced without the knowledge or consent of those who claimed to have even a running interest in JOHN, and they have been obliged to leave their homes repeatedly at the call of these officials for the purpose of working the conviction of the objects of their political hatred and unrelenting persecution.

The men released yesterday were Messrs. H. E. Peck, Ralph Plumb, J. M. Fitch, John Watson, J. H. Scott, James Bartlett, David Watson, Henry Evans, William Evans, A. W. Lyman, Richard Windsor and W. E. Lincoln.

Dr. BOISE, who is out on bail, and all the Rescuers who were indicted but not arrested, were included in the *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. BUSHNELL is still in jail, serving out his unjust sentence. His time will expire on Saturday next. Mr. LANGSTON was set at liberty, by expiration of sentence, some time ago.

Just as the Rescuers were leaving for their homes, they stepped into the parlor of the jail, where were present their attorneys, Messrs. R. P. Spalding, A. G. Riddle, F. T. Backus, S. O. Griswold, Sheriff D. L. Wightman, Jailor J. B. Smith, H. R. Smith, whh had rendered the Rescuers repeated services, with their wives and numerous friends, when Mr. PLUMB, in behalf of the prisoners, presented the ladies, for their husbands, each a beautiful silver napkin-ring, fork and spoon, engraved with the initials of their husbands, and "From Rescuers;" "Matthew, 25:36."

Mr. PLUMB, in a brief and happy vein, said, that the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of presenting to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they held them, and in acknowledgement of the valuable services they had rendered them during their imprisonment—to their counsel for legal aid, and to the others for services scarcely less valuable. And he wished to request their wives to place the gift before their husbands, at meals, three times a day while they lived, that they might, at such times; when surrounded by their families and those dear to them, when noble and generous feelings were sure to come, look upon the memento and remember the exciting scenes through which they had just passed—that although they were intended for their husbands, like all other dear things they would be in the keeping of the ladies.

Judge SPALDING replied in behalf of the ladies and others, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. Mr. PECK remarked that a portion of the first hour in jail had been spent in imploring the blessing of God, and it would be consonant with their feelings to spend the last moments in thanksgiving to their protector and preserver of themselves and families, and the Good Deliverer who had been their hope and support during the many days and nights of their confinement.

The news spread rapidly, that the Government officials had *caved*. Hundreds immediately called on the company to tender their congratulations. In the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a hundred guns were fired, and some several hundreds of our citizens gathered at the jail to escort the Rescuers to the dépôt. At 5½ o'clock, the whole company, headed by Hecker's Band, marched two and two to the dépôt, through Superior and Water streets, the band playing "Hail Columbia," "Hail to the Chief," "Yankee Doodle," &c. On arriving at the dépôt, three stentorian cheers were given with a good will for the Rescuers, when Judge BRAYTON, of Newburgh, was called upon for a speech, which he gave in his vivid and eloquent style. After this the company bade farewell to their friends and took their seats in the cars, and the train started amidst the hurrahs of the people, the band playing that peculiarly appropriate air for the occasion, "Home, Sweet Home." Thus has ended the great Oberlin Rescue Case.

The people of Oberlin were making preparations to receive the Rescuers yesterday afternoon. We doubt not that the returned husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, will have received a welcome such as the warm hearted people of Oberlin know how to give.

John G. Whittier on the Death of Dr. Bailey.

The *National Era* publishes a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Dr. BAILEY, from the pen of JOHN G. WHITTIER. We copy the following passages:

"The death of Dr. BAILEY will be widely felt as a public calamity. He was one of those men who mould and shape the age in which they live. To no one is the cause of Freedom and Progress, as embodied in the Republican Party, more indebted than to him. Clear-sighted, warm-hearted, generous to a fault, frank in the avowal of his opinions—earnest without fanaticism, bold without temerity, uncompromising yet courteous and charitable, a gentleman always, never stooping to personal invective or controversy—he has been emphatically the man for his place and time. His views were broad and statesmanlike—he could not wear the badge of a mere partisan—and he held himself ready always to censure his political friends when, in his view, they were in the wrong, and to commend his opponents whenever they took a step in the right direction. None but those who knew him well, and understood his social and genial nature, and his strong love of approbation, could estimate how much it cost him to maintain, under circumstances to which a weaker man would have yielded as to destiny, his perfect loyalty to truth. What most impressed us, in our intercourse with him, was the total absence of all cant, cavil, or subterfuge—the transparent honesty and Christian manliness of his character.

In that dark period, when his press, in Cincinnati, was twice destroyed by mobs, and in the perilous excitement which at Washington followed the capture of the *Pearl* with its cargo of fugitive slaves, his courage never faltered. With everything he loved in life at stake, he disregarded alike the menaces of enemies and the persuasions of friends, and refused to make any concession or apology, and, strong in his conscious integrity, challenged the closest scrutiny of his words and actions. The future historian of the Anti Slavery movement will find few nobler pictures for his canvas than that of the slight figure of the Anti-Slavery editor, alone with his family, unarmed and unsupported in the heart of a slaveholding city, calmly confronting an armed and excited multitude, declaring his determination to live and die a free man, and to speak and print his sentiments freely and fully, subject only to the laws of his country; and closing with an appeal, at once touching and manly, to the better natures of his opponents, until threats changed to cheers, and the really generous but misguided populace pressed towards him, not to maltreat or intimidate, but to shake the hand of a brave and honest man."

Can a Free Negro of Another State take Property by Will in Mississippi?—Important Decision.

From the Mississippian, June 24.

A case involving the right of a free negro of another State to take property by will in this State has recently been adjudicated by the High Court of Errors and Appeals; and as the decision embraces principles of the utmost magnitude, we have improved the earliest opportunity to spread it before the public. The able and lucid decision was pronounced by Judge HARRIS—Chief-Justice SMITH concurring. It is proper to mention that a dissenting opinion was delivered by Judge HANDY.

The following summary will facilitate the general reader in arriving at an exact comprehension of the points decided by the Court:

1. A free negro from another State, without permission by our laws, is incapable of taking property by will in this State.

2. In the absence of positive law in this State securing to them rights here, neither the citizens nor inhabitants of other States or nations have any rights in the State of Mississippi, except those resulting from the laws of comity existing among civilized States and nations.

3. It is especially true of the African, according to the case of SCOTT *vs.* SANFORD, 19th Howd., that he has no rights but such as those who hold the Government and the power choose to give him.

4. For more than a century before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Africans were regarded by the civilized world as beings of an inferior order, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. They were bought and sold as ordinary articles of merchandise. And this opinion and practice was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and was directly introduced into the colonies here by the Government of Great Britain.

5. This state of public opinion had undergone no change when our Constitution was adopted, as is evident from its provisions and language.

6. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the different States still regarded them as an inferior race not embraced in its provisions, and not therefor entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States.

7. The reason for this is that they are alien strangers of an inferior class, incapable of comity; with whom our Government has no commercial, social, or diplomatic intercourse.

8. That with barbarians, savages, perpetual enemies, or nations who neither acknowledge nor practice the laws of comity, we can have no such reciprocity of rights or obligations. They are to be regarded, therefore, not as alien friends, but as alien enemies; not personal enemies—but as alien strangers—who neither extend nor receive the comity and civility which belong to enlightened nations, and are incapable of their appreciation or enjoyment.

9. It is only by virtue of the municipal law of each State or nation, or by the law of civilized nations—which is regarded as a part of the municipal law of each—that aliens have any rights at all; and neither the municipal law nor the law of nations has any operation in the territory of those who have not, either exprdssly or impliedly assented to their obligation.

10. The laws of nations embrace civilized nations only, and do not extend to barbarians, savages or others who refused to recognise them.

11. Under our statute law the descendants of all female slaves lawfully in this State are slaves.

12. A negro, by the laws of this State, is *prima facie* a slave.

13. Under our statutes negroes may be divided into three classes:

First—Slaves, or those legally held to service for life, and the descendants of the females of them.

Second—Free negroes or free persons of color, or those slaves and their descendants who have been manumitted; or African negroes who have never been lawfully subjected to Slavery here.

Third—Mulattoes, as intended to be embraced in the 2d article of the 1st section of the Code, chapter 33, or those who, though descended from free white mothers, have one-fourth or more negro blood.

All three of these classes are denied political equality or association with the white race, by our statutes.

14. Alien free negroes or mulattoes are expressly prohibited by statue from coming into this State; and on ten days' notice to leave, may be caught or captured by warrant, and by order of the Board of County Police may be sold into Slavery for life for non-compliance.

15. It is the policy of this State to interdict all intercourse, commerce or comity with this race, and to enforce the strictest doctrines of the ancient law applicable to *alien enemies* against them, except as to life or limb, or personal protection.

16. In the absence of laws confirming such rights the African can neither take nor hold property in this State by deed or devise, by descent or purchase, except those free persons of color who may reside here "*permissi*."

17. The free negro, even after manumission here, only stands in the position of an alien friend, or enemies "*permissi*," and is, therefore, only capable of those customary rights which are founded on the *jus naturale* or *jus gentium*.

18. Free negroes "*prohibiti*," or who are here in violation of our laws and policy, are entitled to no such rights; they are to be regarded as alien enemies or strangers "*prohibiti*," and without the pale of comity; incapable of acquiring or maintaining rights of property in this State which will be recognized by our Courts.

19. A bequest to a free woman of color, an inhabitant or resident, or citizen of another State, not permitted to reside here by our laws, is void in this State.

Army News.

In accordance with an order just issued by the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such rifled cannon as may be presented by the Ordnance Department.

The Hon. JOHN D. FLOYD, Secretary of War, having left Washington, for a visit to Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, W. R. DRINKARD will act as Secretary during his absence.

The War Department has been informed of the death of Major SAMUEL C. RIDGELY, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, on the night of the 6th inst., at Georgetown, D. C.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN UTAH.—The Indian Office have received intelligence from the Indian Agencies of Utah of date May 30. The Utahs, to the number of 400, had assembled at Spanish Fork Reservation, where Superintendent FORNEY has an Indian farm, conducted on the principle of "no work, no bread," which has been a decided success. The Uinta portion of the Utahs have recently come to this Reservation. They spurn work, and threaten to punish the industrious Indians, and also to ravage the farm property. A considerable number of renegade Indians from Oregon—Bannocks and Sho-sho-nees, as well as some Utah Sho-sho-nees—are reported to be banding together north of Bear River, to make a descent upon the Northern settlements in Box Elder county. Superintendent FORNEY proposed to visit Spanish Fork and the Box-Elder country immediately, and make such arrangements as may be necessary.—*Constitution.*

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.
No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.
It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
THE SURE WAY OF SAVING LIFE.—Life is too precious to be sacrificed to a mere accident which might be arrested (or at least nullified) by the purchase of garments made, and always for sale, by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. Look at the constant reports of marine disasters and then determine to be supplied with one of these life-insuring garments.

[Advertisement.]
OBSERVE.—The derangement of bowels, and sleepy headaches of this season are cured by two or three doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and more serious sickness thus prevented. Sold at No. 294 Canal st., and by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is garanteed to heal an ulcerated leg or any running sore without pain or danger. In dyspepsia the Pills are a positive specific.

[Advertisement.]
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.—The dramatic season closes at Barnum's Museum with the performances of this afternoon and evening, which are eminently beautiful and attractive. Three noble pieces all in one day.

SHIPMENT OF THE MEXICAN SPECIE.—We understand that the agent at Vera Cruz had assurances, before the steamer left, that the Mexican specie belonging to American merchants, $900,000, brought down by the late *conducta*, should be shipped to this port by the steamship *Tennessee*. There is, indeed, no other way in which it can be brought here in safety. We may, therefore, in advance, congratulate the enterprising managers of the line on a very handsome commission, provided always that ROBLES gives up the money. The balance of the shipment will, we presume, be made by the English steamer *Teviot*, which leaves Vera Cruz for Southampton on the 5th proximo.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 8.

$5,000 Virginia 6s...... 94	20 Mich.S. & N.Ia.R. 7⅞
11,000 Missouri State 6s 82⅛	20 do............ 8
15,000 do.........s10 82⅛	670 Mich.So.&N.Ia.g.s. 25⅜
800 N. Y. Cen'l R. 6s 89	25 do.........s10 25¼
1,000 Erie 3d Mt.Bs.'83 58	50 Illinois Cen. R...s60 63⅛
2,000 Mich. Cent. R. 8 ꝑ Ct. 1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs 90	100 do........snwk 63⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 84¼	50 do............ 63⅜
5,000 do.........b60 84	12 Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R. 91⅛
1,000 Ill. Free Bonds... 93	100 Panama R.....s60.114⅜
10 Bank of America...111	150 do............115⅜
57 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 88⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R...s60 63⅛
100 do.........s30 88	100 do........nwk 63⅛
50 do.........s15 88	250 do..........c 63¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.... 68¾	50 do.........s10 63¼
10 Penn. Coal Co..... 83¼	100 do..........c 63⅛
100 Reading Railroad.. 41⅛	100 do.........s10 63
200 do.........b60 41⅛	100 do.........b60 63⅛
40 N. Y. Central R.... 73⅜	300 do............ 63
305 do............ 73⅜	550 do.........s30 63
972 do..........s3 73¼	50 do.........b60 63⅜
800 do.........s15 73	50 do.........b60 63¼
100 do.........b30 73¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R....c 24¼
150 do..........c 73¼	100 do.........b60 24⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R....b60 32	350 do..........c 24⅜
300 Mich. Central R.... 41	50 do.........b60 24⅜
100 do.........s10 41	250 do.........b60 24⅝
50 do.........s30 40¾	100 Chic. & Rk.I.R.s60 60
250 do.........s60 40⅞	100 do............ 60¼
150 do.........s15 41	100 do.........b30 60¼
50 do............ 41⅛	408 do............ 60
100 do.........b60 41⅛	50 do.........b30 60
150 do.........s10 41⅛	10 do............ 59¾
	10 Del., Lack. & W.R. 48

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. States 5s '65..100⅛	30 Del., Lack. & W.R. 48
7,000 H. R. R. 1st mor.104⅛	100 Mich.S.&N.I.G.S.. 25¼
1,000 G. & C. 2d mor.b. 85	50 do.......... 25⅜
2,000 Goshen B. Bonds 60	100 do.........b30 25
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 89	100 Gal. & Chic. R..s10 63
40 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 68⅜	50 do.......... 63
300 N. Y. Cent. R...... 73⅜	50 do.........s10 62¾
50 Mich. Central R.... 41⅛	100 do.........s60 62¾
500 Clev. & Tol. R..... 24⅜	50 do.......... 63⅛
200 do.........b60 24⅝	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 Ohio 6 ꝑ ct. S'k. 99⅛	3,000 B.C.T. 6 ꝑ ct.'72.100¼
37,000 do..........'60 99¼	1,000 N. J. Cent. R. 7s. 97
3,000 do..........'70.102¼	3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s 90
45,000 N.Y.C.W.S.5 ꝑ ct..........'70 92¼	50 Chemical Bk., ꝑ ct.435
2,500 do..........'60.100	100 Bank of Commerce 98
2,500 do..........'87.101⅝	10 do............ 97¾
2,000 N. Y. C. Fire I. 5 ꝑ ct..........'68 91⅛	5 Bk.St. of New-York 99¾
6,500 U.S. 6 ꝑ ct..'67.106⅞	10 Am. Ex. Bank.....101⅛
659 N.Y.St.6 ꝑ ct.'60.101⅛	10 Artisans' Bank..... 93¼
3,505 N.Y.St.5 ꝑ ct.'60. 99⅛	3 Union Bank........ 98
10,000 N.Y.St.6 ꝑ ct.'67.105¼	5 Shoe & Leather Bk 112
10,000 N.Y.C 6 ꝑ ct.b.'83 88⅛	8 Continental Bank.. 99⅛
5,000 P.C C B.7 ꝑ ct.'61.101¼	10 City Bank.........122
3,000 H.R.R.1st m.b.'70.104	15 Merchants' Ex. Bk. 96¾
9,000 do..........103⅛	24 Market Fire I. Co..124
10,000 B.C.W.L 6 ꝑ c.'86.100⅞	10 Commerce F. I. Co. 98
8,000 do..........'91.100⅛	5 Gt. Western In. Co.125
	15 American Ex. Co.. 76

FRIDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of June were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to complete, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the Fiscal or Treasury year 1859, which ended on the 30th ult. During the month of June, the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$14,909,315
Dutiable goods, warehoused	5,494,253
Free goods	3,180,361
Total entries	$23,583,929
Against June, 1858	10,014,310
Increase this season	$13,569,619

The value of Goods, of the previous Importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouses during the month, is $1,628,434, or $3,865,819 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of the goods actually marketed for June is made $19,718,104. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $485,892.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the same month were:

In Domestic Produce		$4,880,395
Foreign Goods reëxported		313,777
Specie		7,496,981
Total clearances		$12,691,153
Against June, 1858:		
In Produce	$6,382,939	
Foreign Goods	509,759	
Specie	594,174	—$7,486,872
Increase this season		$5,204,281

We now present our full summary by months of the movement of the fiscal year 1859, as follows:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,430,000	11,130,000
June	23,584,000	10,014,000
Total, Fiscal Year	$218,635,000	$162,159,000
Foreign Specie	1,591,000	9,321,000
Total Import	$220,226,000	$171,480,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,280,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482,000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,503,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
May	5,181,000	4,263,000
Jun	4,880,000	6,383,000
Total, Fiscal Year	$53,805,000	$55,932,000
Foreign reëxported	5,770,000	10,514,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,000	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	990,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	836,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
May	11,421,000	1,791,000
June	7,497,000	594,000
Total, Fiscal Year	$46,840,000	$34,312,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$53,805,000	$55,932,000
Foreign Reëxported	5,770,000	10,514,000
Specie	46,840,000	34,312,000
Total all exports	$106,415,000	$100,758,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,011	2,213,452
April	3,212,060	1,736,510
May	3,014,520	1,748,227
June	3,314,429	1,685,663
Total, Fiscal Year	$34,899,795	$27,434,259

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,592,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,643,262	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	March 16	1,279,134
March 13	920,177	March 26	1,403,940
March 29	1,032,314	April 13	1,352,912
April 13	1,404,029	April 27	1,486,565
April 25	1,723,352	May 13	1,615,551
May 14	1,483,426	May 29	1,575,991
May 26	1,938,699	June 12	1,446,175
June 13	1,529,595	June 27	1,799,502
June 26	2,041,237	Total, 12 mos.	$35,542,975
Total, 12 mos.	$35,931,999		

The Stock market was less firm in prices to-day than yesterday, though the improved tone of the dealings continues, and the orders at the Board, particularly for New-York Central and some of the Western shares, are partially on the increase. The fine Wheat harvest in the West during the present seasonable weather, admits of no further question, and although the June traffic on the lines of road in that quarter are coming in poorly, there is a growing confidence that the late Summer and Fall business, from the new crop and the freer movement of passengers, will soon put a new face upon their prospects. The slim June return from the Galena Road, comparing with a good month last year, has had little or no influence upon the Stock. On the contrary, there is some disposition shown to buy it. New-York Central was weakened a little at the early Board by the rumor of a serious accident west of Utica, but it turned out that no lives were lost and but little damage done, and in the afternoon 73⅜ ꝑ cent. was again paid, and the price closed 73⅜@½ ꝑ cent.; Galena, 63⅛@¼; Rock Island, 60; Hudson River, 32; and Reading, 41⅛. The price of Illinois Central shares fell back to 63⅛ ꝑ cent., while the Bonds continue firm at 84 ꝑ cent. There was a fair inquiry for the Bonds of the New-York Central, Hudson River and Erie Companies. The mortgages of the last-named are held with more firmness; the 1868s at 85; 1859s at 73@74, and 1883s, 59@60 ꝑ cent. Missouri State sixes were firmer, 82⅛@⅜. Other State descriptions steady. The general market left off rather dull in demand, though steady in prices.

In Money, we have no changes from yesterday, except that two or three of the leading Brokers have accepted the temporary loan of Money as low as 5@5½ ꝑ cent. The usual rate to borrowers, however, is called 6 ꝑ cent. Discounts, for strictly first-class bills, are 6@6½ ꝑ cent. at short dates, and 7 ꝑ cent. 4@6 months; very fair names have been sold at 8 ꝑ cent., running into the Fall months. The Exchanges for the *Bremen*, screw steamer, close upon a moderate business. London is firm at 110⅛@⅜; Continental dull. The engagements of Specie for this steamer amount to about $700,000.

The Auction Sale of Stocks, to-day, for account of the estate of L. MILLANDON, deceased, was largely attended, and passed off with considerable spirit. The prices paid were quite full on the Bank shares and City Loans, but most of the State securities offered being of short date, the premiums paid were moderate. The Ohios falling due in 1860 sold ¾ less than par. The New-York State Sixes of 1867 brought 105¼, Mr. RUFUS H. KING, of Albany, the buyer. Messrs. WARD & Co. bought the New-York City Water Loan 5 ꝑ cents at 92¼, and Mr. ROBERT L. STUART bought the Chemical Bank Stock at $435 the share, the par being $100. The shares on the books of the Bank, previous to the last quarterly dividend, stood worth $306 the share. The Dividend on the par of $100 is 24 ꝑ cent. a year. The Capital is only $300,000; reserved profits, $623,561 on 25th June, from which $18,000 in dividend has since been paid. The following is the report of the sale.

50 shares Chemical Bank, ꝑ cent		435
100 shares Bank of Commerce		98
$5,000 Ohio 6 ꝑ cent. stock		99⅛
37,000 Ohio 6 ꝑ cent. stock	1860	99¼
3,000 Ohio 6 ꝑ cent. stock	1870	102¼
10,000 New-York City Water Stock 5 ꝑ ct.	1870	92¼
5,000 New-York City Water Stock 6 ꝑ ct.	1870	92¼
30,000 New-York City Water Stock 5 ꝑ ct.	1870	92¼
2,500 New-York City Water Stock 5 ꝑ ct.	1860	100
2,500 New-York City Water Stock 5 ꝑ ct.	1887	101⅝
2,000 New-York City Fire Indemnity 5 ꝑ ct	1868	91⅛
6,500 United States 6 ꝑ cent	1867	106⅞
659 New-York State 6 ꝑ cent	1860	101⅛
3,505 New-York State 5 ꝑ cent	1860	99⅛
5,000 New-York State 6 ꝑ cent	1867	105¼
5,000 New-York State 6 ꝑ cent	1867	105¼
10,000 New-York Central 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds	1883	88⅛
5,000 Penn. Coal Co. Bonds, 7 ꝑ cent	1861	101¼
3,000 Hudson River R. 1st Mortgage Bonds	1870	104
9,000 Hudson River R. 1st Mortgage Bonds	1870	103⅛
10,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan 6 ꝑ cent	1886	100⅞
8,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan 6 ꝑ cent	1891	100⅛
3,000 Brooklyn City Temporary 6 ꝑ cent.	1872	100¼

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of June were:

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
Freight	$164,685 95	$73 659 66	$91,026 29
Passengers	41,933 13	34 120 87	7,812 26
Mails, &c	4,108 57	4,000 00	108 57
Total	$210,727 65	$111,780 53	$98,947 12
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$122,207 63

The earnings of the Stonington Railroad were:

June, 1859	$19,131 35
June, 1858	16,618 30
Increase	$2,523 05

The receipts of the Morris Canal Company for the season are as follows:

Total to June 25, 1859	$100,695 69	
Week ending July 2, 1859	9,504 04	—$110,199 73
Total to June 26, 1858	77,268 64	
Week ending July 30, 1858	6,946 84	— 84,215 48
Increase, 1859		$25,984 25

We understand that the freights and tolls on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, thus far in the season, show from 40 to 50 ꝑ cent. increase over the corresponding period last year.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $188,000 for Customs, and $123,000 from other sources. The disbursements are $201,126. Balance this afternoon, $4,150,981.

Land Warrants have been quite active during the week, in consequence of the Public Land sales now in progress at the West. Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS now quote the market firm, at an advance of 1@2 cents ꝑ acre, as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	87	91
120 acres, per acre	79	83
160 acres, per acre	87	91

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$4,433,000	$736 221	$2,630 240
Thrown on market	5,921,545	802,185	2,398,836
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$50,219,712	$23,306,540	$58,595,133
Thrown on market	44,990,550	28,824,126	58,259,814

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,027	$970,148	754	$175,510	141	$33,282
Man. of Cotton	1,559	418,331	174	45,312	23	5,688
Man. of Silk	1,035	817,719	193	40,735	30	24,349
Man. of Flax	245	54,167	123	22,623	17	3,856
Miscellaneous	317	69 238	1,659	16,457	8	2,058
Total	5,183	$2,329,603	2,903	$300,637	219	$69,233
		300,637				2,329,603
Total Entered		$2,630,240	Total Marketed			$2,398,836

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 5 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, July 8.

By order of referee there was sold house and lot north side of Thirty-first-street, 225 feet east of Eighth-avenue, full size. P. S. BUTLER, $4,700.

MR. P. A. LEHMAN reports the sale of ten lots, four on the east side of Second-avenue, south corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street, and six in the rear, south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, for $3,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold five lots on south side of Sixty-sixth-street, commencing 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $1,400 per lot.

Also, four lots on north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, for $13,000, with builder's loan of $4,000 on each lot.

Mr. MCCLAVE states that his last (being his first and only) year's sales of real estate, chiefly improved property, amount to $1,193,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold a piece of land on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 60 feet east of Sixth-avenue, containing 40 feet in front and rear, by 25 feet in depth, for $4,000. We report the sale of four full lots northwest corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, for $13,000—there is rock on the lots averaging eight feet above the grade.

A. C. LOOMIS has sold one lot, 25x100 feet, on the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, for $4,000. This lot has about six feet of rock above the grade of the avenue and street.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 8—6 P.M.

FLOUR—Dull at the opening, but buoyant at the close; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 for extra State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5@$5 25 for extra Illinois; $5 25@$5 37 for extra Wisconsin; $6 62½@ $6 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7@$7 25 for double extras. WHEAT—in good demand, marked steady; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2, mixed red Winter Illinois, at $1 15; 1,800 bushels No. 1 do., $1 32; 1,500 bushels standard Chicago Spring, at 90c.; 1,800 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 11@$1 12½; 8,006 bushels red Ohio, from store, at $1 40; 12,000 bushels amber Kentucky, at $1 40. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels, not prime, to arrive, at 74½c.; 10,000 bushels prime at 76½c. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull. RYE lower. WHISKY steady; sales 125 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 20,000 bush. Corn; 15,000 bush. Oats; 1,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—150 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand for the Eastern trade; sales 1,500 bbls. at unchanged rates, and good brands firm. GRAIN quiet; sale of a small parcel Michigan WHEAT at $1 70. CORN at 85c.@86c. for Western Mixed; 88c. for round yellow. No Western afloat, or 85c. would be realized readily. OATS—sales 5,000 bushels at 47c. for Canada East, weight. WHISKY—sales 300 bbls., mainly at 26¼c., but some small lots brought 26½c.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in good demand, chiefly for future delivery; sales 5 000 bushels standard Chicago Spring, deliverable the third week in July; 5,000 bushels do., the last week in July, and 5,000 bushels do., the first week in August, all at 80c. CORN firm and active; sales 14,000 bushels Illinois, at 78c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—850 bbls. Flour, 15,400 bushels Wheat, 15 000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,150 bbls. Flour, 5,100 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 8.

FLOUR steady at $5 90@$6 25 for Superfine. WHISKY 24¼c. PROVISIONS firm. LARD, 11c. MESS PORK, $15 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 8.

FLOUR unsettled. WHEAT; a declining tendency. CORN dull: yellow, 90c. OATS active. SUGAR—New-Orleans 6½c.@6¾c. COFFEE firm; sales at auction of 5,000 bags Rio, at 9½c.@12c. PORK dull; Mess, $17 50. LARD steady at 12c.@13c. WHISKY, 27c. @28c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 8.

FLOUR very dull; Howard-street and Ohio $6. WHEAT declining; new choice White, $1 60. CORN firm, but not active; White and Yellow, 83c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 27c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday*—$2,600 City 6s. 103; $1,000 Catawissa 7s, 50; $6,3[illegible] Lehigh 6s, 94⅛; $2,000 Tennessee Coupon 5s, 74; $1,000 Delaware Railroad Mortgage 6s, 86; $4,500 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 64; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mortgage 87¾; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70; 100 Elmira Railroad, 5¾; 1 Norristown Railroad 50¾; 4 do, 50⅛; 37 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39; 6 Fifth and Sixth-street Railroad, 62; 15 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 123; 32 Lehigh Scrip, 26⅞; 79 Minehill Railroad, 58¾; 10 West Philadelphia Railroad, 51¾; 6 Morris Canal Preferred, 109; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 114⅛.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 98@98¼; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, int. off, 103@103½; Pennsylvania 5s, 89@90; Reading Railroad, 20⅛@20¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s,'44, 92@94; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s,'86, 69@71; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾@39; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mort. 6s, 87@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 54@54½; Morris Canal Pref., 108@109; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68@69; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s,72@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 17½@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 5½@6; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, '67; Long Island R., 10@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@48½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¼@8½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½@64; North Pennsylvania 10s, —@—; Catawissa Railroad, 4@5; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 49@50; Frankfort and Southwark Railroad, 6[illegible]; Second and Third streets Railroad, 42@43; Race and Vine street Railroad, 46.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Nova Scotian	July 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Bremen	July 9	New-York	Southa'n
Arabia	July 13	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 15	New-York	Southa'n
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Weser	June 28	Southampt'n	New-York
Arago	June 29	Southa'n	New-York
Great Britain	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 2	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southa'n	New-York
Ariel	July 6	Southa'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	July 6	Liverpool	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Quaker City	July 9	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Lucretia, from Kingston, Jam.—John Collins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 00 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 31 | Gov. Island. 3 20 | Hell Gate...... 4 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Bremen, Wessels, Bremen, Gelpcke, Kentgen & Reichelt.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships Victoria, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Jas. Smith, (Br.,) Calhoun, Quebec, B. & F. Vaughn; Bushire, (Br.,) Card, Quebec, A. McLean.

Barks J. C. Nickels, Nickels, Marseilles, Walsh, Carver & Chase; John Wesley, Hodgden, Wilmington, Rogers & Ridgeway; Aura, Lynch, New-Orleans, H. B. Vining; Vasco di Gama, (Br.,) Todd, St Stephen's, H. & F. W. Meyer; Recorder, (Br.,) Osbourne, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Peter, (Pruss., Beekman, St. John, N. B., P. McLeod, Jr.; W. O. Alden, Hampton, St. Mary's, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs H. Mathews, Cheney, Portland, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Sitka, Gates, St Thomas, Dovalle & Co.; Belvoir, Travers, Baltimore, J. McKee & Co.; Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; A. Peters, McFarland, Fernandina, C. & E. J. Peters; Rymer, Wyman, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; W. H. Stewart, Laverty, Havana, W. W. Russell.

Schooners Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; G. B. Williams, (Br.,) Jones, Monckton, D. R. De Wolff; J. A. Rich, Rheinbardt, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alma, (Br.,) Scott, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Hiawatha, Hall, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Boston, J. W. McKee; British Queen, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, ——; J. E. Smith, Dewey, Stonington, J. D. Smith; Advance, Curry, Horton, D. R. De Wolff; Julia & Mary, Parker, Salem, ——; Revere, Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S., Sturges & Co.; Neuva, (Dutch,) Leyban, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Burdett Hart, Hardy, Rio Janeiro, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 5 P. M., 20 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, for Charleston.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Bark Fame, Kennedy, Rio Janeiro May 28, with coffee to Troost, Schroeder & Co. Spoke, going into Rio, schr. Muhlin; also saw a bark going in, showing Kirkland & Chase's signal. June 25, lat. 25, lon. 65 14, spoke brig Nathan.

Brig Mary Leblanc, (Br.,) Richard, Pictou, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br.,) Fowler, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with palings to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig John Butler, (Br., of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Park, Port-au-Platte 12 ds., mahogany, &c., to H. G. Smith.

Brig Lucretia, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Maxwell, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with coffee and logwood to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Maria, Fowler, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Emily, Saunders, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr Neptune, Sutton, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Newburyport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Washington, Portland, Ct., 3 ds. with stone.

Schr. Nathaniel Doane, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Doane, Inagua June 24, with salt to Post & Small. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Jasper, (Br.,) Kinney, Kingston, Jam., June 11, with logwood and coffee to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Joseph Fish, Sickmore, St. George, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Jed Frye.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Madderson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy White, Glover, Elizabethport, with coal, for Saco.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Tibbetts, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maby, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Portsmouth.

Schr. Beulah, Hanson, Philadelphia, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Raven, Rose, Bangor 6 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Elizabeth, Jones, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Hartford, Coon, Elizabethport, coal, for Maine.

Schr. Julia, Dyer, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Gipsy, Inglis, Elizabethport, with coal, bd. East.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Sleight, Baltimore 5 ds., coal.

Schr. Paragon, Logan, Newport 2 ds., in ballast.

WIND—South.

Sailed.

Barks Eliza Barss, (Br.,) for Bermuda; Ann Elizabeth, for Turk's Island. Brigs Georgia, for do; Hope, bound South.

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, July 8, sunset—No vessels in sight, Wind S., light.

HIGHLANDS, July 8, sunset—A bark and brig passing the Highlands, bound in. Wind light from S.

SANDY HOOK, July 8, sunset—Three-masted schr. Kate Brigham in the bay. One bark near the Hook, bound in. Wind fresh from S.; weather hazy off shore.

BALTIMORE, July 8—The schr. Lizzie, from St. Andrew's, reports: June 20, saw a large full-rigged brig, with double topsails, hard aground at Pickle Reef, and wrecking schooners around her. It is supposed to be a French or Spanish brig.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS AND TRADERS.—By a decision of the Governor of Gaudaloupe, (West Indies,) dated June 1, 1859, American or other foreign vessels carrying freight to Gaudaloupe or to any of her dependencies, may, on discharging, take a cargo of salt in the Island of Saint Martin, either at the Bay of Orleans, or at Grand's Case, without being subjected, as heretofore, to be cleared at the Custom-house of Marigot.

The new steamship Yorktown, of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company's line, will leave to-morrow on an engineer's trial trip.

The steamboat Bay State, of the Fall River line, was last evening taken on the great Balance Dock, for examination.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER HUNGARIAN, AT QUEBEC.]

LIVERPOOL—Arr., June 25, Kalamazoo, Taylor, Charleston; 26th, Jessie Brown, Johnson, Savannah; Pocahontas, Delano, New-Orleans.

DEAL—Arr., June 26, Fides, Cassens, New-York, for London. Sld., 27th, Liverpool, Kearney, from London, for New-York.

DOVER—Off, June 24, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, from New-York, for Antwerp.

CARDIFF—Sld., June 25, Mont Blanc, Oxnard, N. York.

TRALEE—Sld., June 25, Sandusky, Williams, from Liverpool, for New-York.

FLUSHING—Arr., June 23, F. Gebhard, Godfrey, New-York; Peru, and Winstart, do.

BARCELONA—Arr., June 20, Roger de Flor, Olsina, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

At Port au Platte, June 26, brig Santiago, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Caroline V. Casey, on the coast, ldg. for New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., June 11, bark H. L. Stephenson, for London, ldg.; 11th, schr. Roxbury, of Dennis, for New-York in 3 ds.